

Back to the League Again: British Lead Move to Base Peace on Collective Security

Belgian Action Indicates
Waning Influence of
Regional Pacts
Too Complicated

Eden Warns That Only Al-
ternative to League Will
Be Chaos

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, Nov. 6.—Out of the con-
fusion into which Europe has been
plunged as a result of the rearmament
of Germany and the League's failure
to save Ethiopia, there is gradually
emerging a strong demand that
statesmen should go "back to the
League."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden,
in the House of Commons yesterday,
placed the British Government definitely
in the van of such movement.

"If you want fully to appreciate
how grim the alternative to the
League is," he said, "you have
only to read the speeches of those
who don't like the League."

Mr. Eden also stressed the importance
of a "European" settlement,
thereby disassociating himself from
those who want Britain to take no
interest in what happens beyond the
Rhine. The fact is that in these
interdependent days rigid regionaliza-
tion of Europe for the purposes of
maintaining peace is impossible. Yet
the post-war peace system has been
built up on this basis.

Alliances Complicated
Even before Belgium showed signs
of restiveness it had become increas-
ingly clear that the system of re-
gional alliances has got itself into
such a tangle that it has ceased to
be a system and become a racket.
The tie-up between the various states
has grown too complicated.

When Belgium decided that it was
not ready to be automatically in-
volved in war with Germany if
France went to war with Germany in
compliance with some regional
agreement in central or eastern
Europe it was giving expression to a
widely held feeling.

But Belgium's action in notifying
the world that it wanted to keep out
of the quarrels of its big neighbors
does not necessarily mean that it
approves the German thesis that the
western Locarno should be com-
pletely insulated from the rest of
Europe. Indeed, Belgium has stated
that it wishes to keep its obligations
under the League Covenant. It wants
in fact to go away from regional
pacts and back to the League!

Single Pact Opposed
Some persons in Great Britain
would like to accept the German
proposal for an exclusively western
pact. Signs multiply, however, that
the very strenuous efforts made by
Germany and its friends in this di-
rection are doomed to failure.

The reason the German plan has
never really found favor in Britain is
that it appears to aim, in the words
of Mr. Winston Churchill, at secur-
ing "a free hand in the east and
south of Europe" by means of a firm
undertaking not to attack France or
Belgium. "That," added Mr. Church-
ill, "sounds very smooth-
spoken. But what does it mean, in
fact? Unless I am mistaken—and I
hope I am—it means one of the most
fearful wars in history."

Berlin's campaign for a water-
tight regionalism, in short, cuts no
ice with Mr. Churchill, who feels like
most British statesmen that splen-
did isolation is impossible in these
modern times, alike for groups of
states and for individual states.

Churchill's Position
Charged by the Deutsche Diplo-
matisch-Politische Korrespondenz
with seeking "the encirclement and
oppression of Germany," Mr. Church-
ill in a statement to the press on Oct. 22 replied: "That is
an entire mistake. What he wants,
he went on, 'is to see the largest
possible forces combined against the
aggressor, whoever he may be.' If
Germany desired it, Mr. Churchill
declared, 'guarantees to assist it in
one way or another if it were the
victim of unprovoked aggression
would be readily forthcoming.'"

Mr. Churchill, who is an enthu-
siastic pro-League, added: "Unless,
therefore, Germany contemplates
an act of aggression, it is idle to
talk about encirclement or oppres-
sion. There is no nation in Europe
which is more safe than Germany
at the present time or less afraid
of its neighbors."

Even as long ago as the discus-
sions about the eastern pact, the
German Government felt them-
selves so strong that they abruptly
dismissed all idea of their requiring
aid if they were the victims of Rus-
sian invasion. But now, in the
meantime, they have been spending

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Berlin regrets London stand on
Soviet: Page 6.

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Friday, Nov. 6, 1936

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Wages, Salaries, And Dividends Moving Upward

Steel Companies Lead
Long Procession With
Boosts in Basic Pay

Bonuses Voted

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (P)—The
business panorama glowed with
news of higher wages, higher divi-
dends, heavy freight movement, ad-
vancing prices for metals and se-
lected securities today.

Columbia Steel Co., U. S. Steel's
Pacific coast subsidiary, announced a
10 per cent wage increase for its
5,000 workers, as negotiations for
wage adjustments for the re-
mainder of more than 200,000 U. S.
Steel workers went on in Pittsburgh.

Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced
a boost of 5½ cents an hour in basic
labor wages "with equitable ad-
justment in other rates of pay."

Wage Boost
The Bethlehem announcement
said the wage boost was "responsive
to requests of employees' repre-
sentatives and discussions which have
taken place between them and the
management over the past several
weeks."

Chrysler Corp. in Detroit, an-
nounced a \$4,000,000 bonus for some
67,000 employees, to be paid the
week of Dec. 14.

Directors of Standard Oil Co.
(New Jersey), meeting in New York,
ordered an extra dividend of 75
cents a share in addition to the
regular dividend of 50 cents, making a
total disbursement of about \$32,750,000
to shareholders.

After announcing the dividend
declaration, President Teagle also
disclosed that the company was
making a special contribution of
\$4,500,000 to the corporation's thrift
plan for employees, in addition to
its regular contribution to the plan.

Employment Up
The American Iron and Steel in-
stitute reported that employment in
the steel industry in September
broke all records for the industry
with 528,700 workers on payrolls,
compared with 522,400 in August
and up 23 per cent from September
of 1935.

In Chicago, the board of Standard
Oil Co. of Indiana ordered a dividend
of 1 cent and the regular dividend of
25 cents, a total of some \$18,500,000.
Indications of an extraordinary
rise in retail trade in October were
provided by sales reports of major
chain store organizations.

Included on the roster of com-
panies showing higher earnings or
adopting more liberal dividend
policies were American Gas &
Electric Co., Purdy Bakeries Corp.,
Van Ralite Co., Superheater Co.,
Curtis Wright Corp., and Wright
Aeronautical Corp.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Old-Age Security Program For 26,000,000 Workmen Goes Into Operation Nov. 16

Employers and Workers in American Industry to
Receive Account Cards; Pay Deductions Start
Jan. 1 for Pensions at Age 65

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The So-
cial Security Board announced today
its long-awaited plans for placing in
operation the old-age security pro-
gram which will affect 26,000,000
workers.

With the aid of 45,000 post offices,
the board today put into action in all
parts of the country the plan that
will set up the millions of new ac-
counts, comparable to annuity insur-
ance, designed, according to the of-
ficial statement today, to permit
"workers to retire at age 65 with a
monthly income for life, the amount
of income being based on their pre-
vious wage records."

Distribution Starts Nov. 16
According to the board's announce-
ment, the preliminary plan is as
follows:

Beginning Nov. 16, post offices
throughout the country will distrib-
ute to employers a form known as
"employer's application for identifi-
cation number." This form will ask
of the employer seven simple ques-
tions, answers to which will enable
the post office to know how many
employees' application forms to de-
liver to each employer.

Then, beginning Nov. 24, post
offices will start distributing to
workers, through their employers,
forms known as "application for so-
cial security account number." These
employees' application forms will
be distributed wholesale to all
work places and post offices. This

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Loyalists Hold 15-Mile Front Around Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 6 (P)—The first
insurgent shells fell within the heart
of Madrid proper this morning.

The shells came from a fascist
battery at Alcorcon, eight miles
from the capital.

The toll of casualties and property
damage inflicted by the insurgent
bombardment was not immediately
known.

As the shells began crashing into
the capital, the streets became de-
serted save for lone pedestrians
scattered into buildings and cellars.

Third Day of Siege
With the battle for Madrid enter-
ing its third day—the 12th day of
the revolution—Government militia
still held their ground along a 15-
mile front bordering on the capital's
suburbs.

The line, as held by Government
defenders, zig-zagged in a V shaped
wedge, pointing east, away from
Madrid, it ranged from Villa Verde,
four miles due south of Madrid, to
Pozuelo de Alarcón, four and one
half miles northwest of the capital.

The tip of the "V," farthest point
in the Government defense lines, lay
east of Boadilla del Monte, seven
and one half miles west of Madrid.
That town fell to the insurgents last
night.

Advance Continued
The insurgents continued their ad-
vance on Pozuelo de Alarcón, bring-
ing Gen. Francisco Franco's forces
almost to the western outskirts of
the capital.

Meanwhile, the Madrid Ministry
of Air deprecated reports of a
"sweeping insurgent victory in the
capture of the Cuatro Vientos and
Getafe Airports, declaring the Gov-
ernment had "long ago" evacuated
planes from the fields.

The landing ground at both fields,
the Air Ministry added, has been
elaborately mined, ready to blow up
any enemy planes attempting to
land there.

Refugees Flood Madrid
Streets crowded in an ever-
flowing stream of refugees from the
suburbs.

All along the main streets of
Madrid, bewildered and homeless
peasants are trudging, seeking
shelter which the harassed authori-
ties have promised to provide for
them.

For the time being, at least,
it is just as well if they brought
their mattresses. With the normal
population of 900,000 swollen to
more than 1,500,000 through the in-
flux of refugees, authorities were
confronted by an almost hopeless
task in trying to find accommoda-
tions for the homeless thousands of
refugees.

Britain asks Rebels confine
bombs to military: Page 5.

World Two-Way Fair
Postponed Till Spring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The opening
of the World Two-Way Trade Fair,
originally set for Nov. 23, has been
postponed for six months and now
will be held on May 10, 1937, Lewis
K. Comstock, president of the Fair
organization, announced today.
The new opening date will permit the
Fair to synchronize with Foreign
Trade Week, Mr. Comstock added.
Five acres of exhibition space have
been provided for the fair in the
Port of New York Authority build-
ing here. Mr. Comstock said it was
expected to take a permanent posi-
tion on the calendar of world trade
fairs.

President Says He Hopes to Go To Buenos Aires

Will Attend All-American
Peace Conference If
Business Permits

Two Cruisers Ready

President Roosevelt's possi-
ble trip to Buenos Aires for the
opening of the Pan-American
Peace Conference focuses
attention on the importance at-
tached to this parity by the
Administration.

Secretary of State Cordell
Hull receives last-minute in-
structions before departing at the
head of the American
delegation. He outlines the
principal objectives: To abol-
ish war from the Western
Hemisphere and to strengthen
peace throughout the world.

American delegates face dif-
ficulties of transportation due to
the maritime strike. To arrive
by Dec. 1, when the conference
opens, they may have to take
bookings on a foreign line.

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—That for-
eign policy will loom with greater
importance in the second Roosevelt
Administration than the first was
strongly hinted here today by Presi-
dent Roosevelt's announcement that
he hopes to be able to attend the
opening session of the Pan-Ameri-
can peace conference at Buenos
Aires on Dec. 1.

Whether he will go depends, he
explained, entirely on whether the
pressure of government business will
permit him to go so far away from
the United States. He will decide
next week.

In the meantime, he lets the world
know that his first desire as Presi-
dent is to aid as much as possible by
his personal presence the prospects
of success of the Buenos Aires con-
ference.

Enhances Its Significance
His action is believed to enhance
the significance of the conference
and to assure more careful and
serious consideration of the proposal
which the United States will ad-
vance for achieving an all-American
peace system. He lifts it immedi-
ately into a front-page conference
and gives it a public prominence
which it otherwise could not have
achieved.

If his plans for attending mature,
they will add even more to its
prominence. For, as he explained
them, the plans call for the most
dramatic dash into international
affairs any American President has
made since Woodrow Wilson jour-
neyed to Paris to draft the Coven-
ant of the League of Nations.

Two Cruisers Waiting
Two of the navy's big new heavy
cruisers are already waiting with
steam up for word from the Presi-
dent as to his destination. Should
he decide to go to the conference,
they will meet him at Charleston,
South Carolina. Then, with their en-
gines set at full speed, they will
turn their sleek bows southward
toward the conference.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Stage Is Set for Real Results;
Page 6.

Children Keep Lettuce Jobs While Unions Give Up Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALINAS, Calif.—The Salinas
Valley lettuce strike—which has just
ended here, has brought some fea-
tures of the California farm situa-
tion into the limelight.

The strike, which began Sept. 4,
ended Nov. 2 in the virtual sur-
render of the Fruit and Vegetable
Workers' union and a return to
work under prevailing conditions by
as many as could find jobs.

The end of the strike does not
mean that underlying problems have
been solved. A situation arising
from an influx of new types of mi-
gratory labor still persists, not only
in the Salinas area, but elsewhere in
the fruit and vegetable centers of
the State.

On the Move
Until a year or two ago, the
typical migratory worker upon
whom the grower depended for
harvesting his crop has been a
single man, irresponsible and un-
dependable perhaps, but more or
less skilled in his calling. He
traveled with the seasons, which in
California, with its vast variety of
altitude and climate succeeded each
other so fast as actually to overlap.

Beets, onions, potatoes—all the
root plants—are found growing
somewhere within the state all the
year round. In January and Febru-
ary there are the lettuce and peas
of the south; then up to San Fran-
cisco and so northward for these
huge crops of celery, cauliflower
and broccoli following, until the
fruit matures and the grapes, the
grapes, the cotton. So the calendar
starts again.

Whole Families
But as a result of the drought in
the Middle West, there has been a
veritable hebra of families—largely
from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and
Kansas—to the coast. These families
frequently consist of from five to
eight or 10 persons, a great per-
centage of them small children.
Their poverty in this land of

Peace Advocate

Mrs. Burton W. Musser
Only Woman Member of Official United
States Delegation to Pan-American
Peace Conference at Buenos Aires, Arg.

President Is Back
In Capital Ready
To Tackle Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The cap-
ital of the United States, which has
jumped from 480,000 to 620,000 people
under the New Deal, greeted Presi-
dent Roosevelt today, as he returned
prior to a Caribbean fishing trip
thought likely to take him on to the
Buenos Aires peace conference.

With the freshly expressed deter-
mination "to try to balance the
budget, thereby carrying out the first
of the campaign pledges," Mr. Roose-
velt was met by a reception different
from anything encountered on three
months of campaigning.

The President waved as the crowd
cheered him at the Union Station,
and then began his ride through the
city to the White House, the streets
lined with crowds, and policemen
and firemen guarding the curbs.

Leaves Capital Nov. 17
Mr. Roosevelt will leave Washing-
ton Tuesday, Nov. 17, with plans not
to return till shortly before Christ-
mas.

It was a brilliant autumn day as
the President arrived at the capital.
A small official group met him as
the train pulled in, including four
members of the Cabinet, Secretaries
Rogers, Hull, Wallace, Perkins and
scattering of other government of-
ficials.

The procession down Pennsylva-
nia Avenue began with a short mes-
sage of greeting at the base of the
Columbus Statue in the middle of
the plaza.

The President said substantially
as follows:
I am very glad to be among you,
my old neighbors! I formed the
habit of coming to Washington
when I was 5 years old. I am glad
that habit will not be broken dur-
ing the coming four years. I am
proud and happy as an American
to be a resident of this great city
which is the most beautiful city
in all the world. It is also one of
the grandest cities to live in in
all the world. This is a very won-
derful greeting you have given me.

Riding in the car with the Presi-
dent were only his son James and
his wife, the former Betsy Cushing.
He was dressed in a single-breasted
gray suit and a soft, light-tan, Texas
style hat.

Even Gas Company Band Out
The idea of giving the President
a home-coming was broached yester-
day by an anti-Administration
paper, taken up by evening papers,
and blossomed out with 10 brass
bands, ranging from the official
Army, Navy and Marine Corps
bands down to the band of the
Washington Gas Light Company.

Federal clerks and schools were
expected to attend the celebration.
Even the city's department stores
remained closed for an hour, in
addition to the big crowd at the
station, another 50,000 were massed
three or four deep on either side of
the plaza.

Submarine's Vulnerability
The reason for this was the pecu-
liar vulnerability of the submarine.
It frequently happened in the early
period of the submarine blockade
that when one of these ships came
to the surface to halt a merchant
ship and subject it to visit and
search a single well-placed shot by
a small gun on the ship would sink
the submarine. The present agree-
ment would require a submarine to
run this risk.

What the agreement does in ef-
fect is require that a submarine in
raising enemy commerce must ob-
serve exactly the same rules of war-
fare which apply to other warships.
Sinking without warning is legal
under international law only
against enemy warships, never
against merchantmen.

Nevertheless, the type of subma-
rine warfare conducted by Germany
during the World War is brought by
the agreement under a legal ban. It
stands as outlawed by the civilized
world and any national breaking the
law in the future would thus be put
at a moral disadvantage in the eyes
of the world.

No Tax, Schools to Close
In Springfield, Ohio
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 6 (P)—
On the heels of the voters' rejection
of a proposed special tax levy, the
board of education voted to close
Springfield schools indefinitely after
today's sessions because of lack of
operating funds and inability to pay
\$66,000 due the 381 teachers.

The proposed special levy was
designed to raise \$240,000 a year for
three years to teach the 12,300
pupils.

"Springfield has received its full
amount of state funds, and if the
voters turned down the proposed
levy, there is nothing we can do," a
state education official said.

Powers Sign Pact to Limit Submarine

France and Italy Agree to
Humanize Methods of
Naval War

Long Struggle Ends

Protocol of London Pact of
1930 Gets Support
From Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Adher-
ence by France and Italy to the
international agreement humanizing
submarine warfare today brings to a
successful climax 25 years of effort
to prevent by international law a
recurrence of the conditions which so
shocked the world during the great
war, and is believed to presage ac-
ceptance by all civilized nations of
the agreement.

The agreement requires that a
submarine must put the crew, pas-
sengers and papers of any mer-
chantman flying a hostile flag in a
place of safety before sinking said
ship. It further provides that the
open boats of the ship are not to be
considered a place of safety unless
near the shore or near a rescue ship.

Agreed at London
The British Empire, the United
States, and Japan accepted this
limitation on submarine warfare at
the London naval conference of
1930, but it was never ratified by
France and Italy, the other major
participants in that conference.
Their adherence now rounds out its
acceptance by the powers who par-
ticipated in the succession of post-
war naval treaties.

Along with the adherence of
France and Italy is approval by all
participants of a protocol-verbal in-
viting all other naval powers to join
in signing the agreement. It is
understood that the promise of Ger-
many to adhere was received be-
fore France ratified.

Abolition Move Failed
The agreement derives from the
original, but unsuccessful, effort of
Great Britain to secure complete
abolition of the submarine as a
naval weapon. This was proposed at
the original Washington naval con-
ference of 1922 and again at London
in 1930. In neither case was the pro-
posal accorded any general support.

As a substitute the agreement
hemming submarine warfare around
with restrictions prohibiting the
sinking of merchant ships without
warning was advanced.

It was incorporated in the 1930
treaty, but does not expire with
that treaty at the end of the cur-
rent year. The hope has always
been ever since 1930 to secure the
general adherence of all naval
powers to it, thus making it effec-
tive and thus also salvaging a sig-
nificant portion of the expiring
treaty.

Invitation to Others
It has been recognized since 1930
that it had little practical signifi-
cance without the general ratifica-
tion of all naval powers. French and
Italian opposition continued, how-
ever, to block such a generalization
of its provisions until the London
naval conference of last winter
when they both agreed to join in
the agreement and also in an invitation
to other powers to adhere as well.

Even with this general adherence,
it is a subject of considerable debate
whether the limits it places on the
use of the submarine in war time
are of great practical value. It is
pointed out that Germany's subma-
rine blockade of England was a
major threat to the allies only after
Germany adopted a policy of sinking
on sight.

Submarine's Vulnerability
The reason for this was the pecu-
liar vulnerability of the submarine.
It frequently happened in the early
period of the submarine blockade
that when one of these ships came
to the surface to halt a merchant
ship and subject it to visit and
search a single well-placed shot by
a small gun on the ship would sink
the submarine. The present agree-
ment would require a submarine to
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British Approve Study Of Short Work Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Nov. 6.—The International Labor Office at Geneva has been collecting information on the problem of the textile industry for five or six years. Its reports, in which experts trace the present trouble back to nationalization born of the World War, will form the basis for discussions at the forthcoming conference on textiles to be held in Washington next April.

The possibility of holding such a conference as has now been announced from Washington was discussed by the United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, when she visited the International Labor Office here last summer. Plans for the joint invitation were, however, held in abeyance, owing to the United States presidential elections.

It is understood here that invitations will probably be issued in the near future. Since the gathering is to be at Washington, the invitation may be in the name of President Roosevelt.

The International Labor Office is one of the organizations related to the League of Nations with which the United States has most consistently co-operated. Congress voted to join the I. L. O. in June, 1934.

World 40-Hour Week For Textile Industry

Base of Discussions
LONDON, Nov. 6 (P)—British interests expressed approval today of suggestions to convene a world textile conference.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Crystal
Domino
Cane Sugar
Tablets
Crystallized by
Adant Process
The Aristocrats of Sugar

Correspondence to determine a basis for such a conference was understood to be in progress among textile men in Washington, London and Manchester, England.

A report from Geneva yesterday said the re-election of President Roosevelt was believed to have insured plans for the United States to attempt to put the world textile industry on a more profitable, more workable basis.

Well informed sources in the League of Nations city said that they understood the United States would invite the principal textile nations to hold an international conference in the United States next spring.

Topics for the parity, they said, would include adoption of a 40-hour work week, improvement of conditions of labor, quotas, and customs duties.

Authoritative sources said that a stumbling-block to British participation appeared to be the agenda which British textile spokesmen were seeking to limit to more or less non-controversial items.

Most authorities in England were reported opposed to the 40-hour week and higher wages, but eager to seek reductions in quotas and tariffs favorable to Britain's world trade.

Navy Planes Reach Hawaii After Pacific Maneuvers

HONOLULU, Nov. 6 (P)—Eighteen planes, part of a group of 40 which left here Oct. 26 for air maneuvers among the tiny islands 750 miles or more west and south of Hawaii, were back today. Ending a visit to possible advance bases, 10 of the powerful, long-distance flying ships landed in Pearl Harbor at 10:15 last night (12:45 a. m., Friday, Pacific standard time). Eight arrived Wednesday.

The four squadrons, led by Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, commandant of the aircraft base force, were on the most comprehensive maneuvers ever ordered for the air base unit here. Navy officials indicated the operations extended South to Palmyra, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis islands, along the route proposed as an air line to Australia and New Zealand.

New Wonders of Research

Music typewriter invented by German promises to ease manual task of composer—Police car conversations carried both ways by ultra-short wave.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stenographers that can play a tune on the typewriter decorate many offices throughout the world, but up to the present time no one has yet swung around in his swivel chair to say importantly:

"Miss Steno, take a symphony to Irving Berlin. Platsy tell him our relations will be sharply cleaved unless he can produce better swing in the second bar of 'Come Along Sweetheart.' Make a copy of his song and send it back to him."

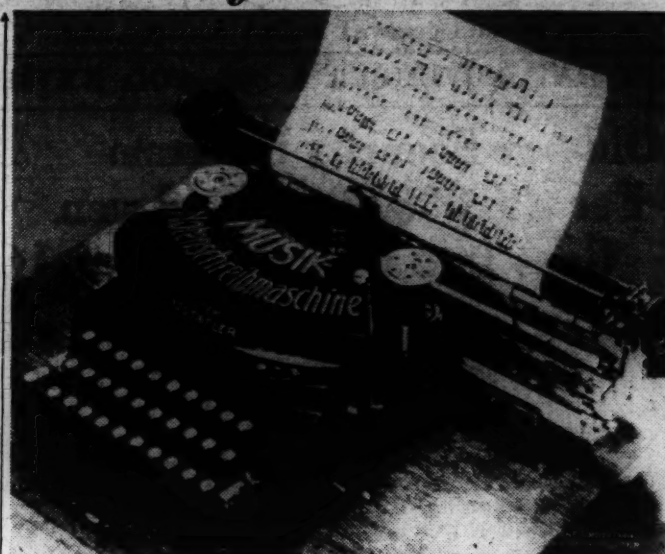
The trouble is, up until now there have been no stenographers able to copy music on the typewriter; and there has been, beyond the complicated "Dactylomusograph" invented by an Italian composer, no machine to do the work properly.

That is why the announcement from Dresden, Germany, this week, of a "Musik-Notenschreibmaschine" or "Music-note-writing-machine," is of particular interest to the musical world. It answers the dream composers of music have held for years, and with them to do their work with the ease and facility of an author banging out a novel.

Police in Cars Reply To Chief at Station

Last week the motorized patrolmen of Cranford, N. J., began "talking back" to superiors and with no serious results to their police standing. Last week two-way police radios were installed in patrol cars, and officers that previously took up with never a word in response can now give as well as take—in order, obedient fashion, of course.

The system differs from the majority now in use in that it was designed by General Electric engineers to operate on ultra-short wavelengths. It provides duplex communication similar to that of ordinary telephone conversation. No switching operations are involved as



International Music Typewriter
Dresden Inventor Makes Notes With Keys in a New and Desired Way

with the simpler systems, where even the chief must wait until the patrolman has finished before he can give orders.

Hillside Plant Growth Found to Blot Up Rain

When hard rains fall, a bare hillside is like a tilted table top, according to H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service. Water rushes off the hillside. Just as it does off the table. Cover the table with blotting paper and then a Turkish towel and water spreads through the nap of the towel to be absorbed by the blotter.

In the same way, we are trying to cover hillside with vegetation to retard the quick run-off of rain water, giving it a chance to soak into the topsoil. Trees, shrubs and grass are like the thick nap of the towel, each leaf a tiny dam to hold water where it belongs.

Mechanical Pressure Explodes Rocks

Rocks hard-pressed deep in the earth explode like bunches of capcrackers, Dr. P. W. Bridgman, Harvard physicist, declared, by Associated Press account, at the American Institute of Physics.

Dr. Bridgman is an investigator in the mysteries of matter structure exposed to extremely high pressures. He observed that, according to accepted opinion, rock explosions simply could not happen; yet under 750,000 pounds pressure, he exploded many different kinds of rock, one after another.

"They made queer noises," he explained. "Many of them squeaked some chattered, others snapped. One actually hissed." He noted that they behaved like machine guns, with no limit to the number of times they could repeat their fire.

The explosions occurred only when the hard-pressed rocks were given a twist, the same sort of shearing force that exists in rocks 30 miles beneath the earth's surface. They are mechanical explosions, rather than chemical, and they are followed by glass changes. For example, glass is welded to steel.

Pasturage Commended In Butter Production

In a series of long-time feeding experiments, the dairymen of the Bureau of Dairy Industry have found that cows give cheaper milk when they are fed much roughage. "Good pasture and plenty of hay form the basis of low-cost feed for producing milk and butterfat," says O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau.

Cows fed on roughage alone produce 61 to 62 per cent as much milk and butterfat as cows fed a regular grain ration in addition to hay, which serves to show the important part the cheaper nutrients play in the marketable products, it was declared.

British Association Plans Sessions in India

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holding its annual session in India in a joint meeting with the Indian Science Congress. Information to this effect was forthcoming from The Modern Review of Calcutta.

Silent Trolley Cars Put On Brooklyn Streets

The first silent trolley cars were welcomed to Brooklyn, N. Y., this week, when 100 such vehicles got in service under the Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corporation. Considerable attention is given to comfort and convenience in the design of the car interior. Heat in winter is provided by registers, and vertical bars are provided instead of straps for those who must stand. Operation is particularly safe and simple. Foot-brakes and a foot accelerator leave the motorman's hands completely free. Similar vehicles are on order for Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Los Angeles, according to the General Electric Company.

Electric Clothes Washer Installed on Whale Ship

Brawny Norse seamen will enjoy a modern washday on at least one Norwegian whaling vessel, according to a New York washing machine manufacturer. L. G. Thoresen of Tordenskjoldsgate, Oslo, Norway, installed an electric washing machine on the "whale-cooker," as his ship is called, and promises a full report later as to the experiences of the crew. The machine was mounted upon a 100-volt, direct-current motor just before they set sail for the whaling grounds, the washer joining the ship's radio in carrying the flag of progress to a mode of life where workers still depend on medieval weapons to ply their trade.

Various other uses of washing machines have come to attention from time to time, including the churning of butter by a farmer in upstate New York when severe snows prevented his getting the milk to market. However, the laundry-minded whalers will wash clothes at sub-zero temperatures half a hundred degrees lower than the butter-maker reported.

Security Program Starts on Nov. 16

(Continued from Page 1)

ning, dealing only with old-age insurance, and not the second phase of unemployment insurance.

"In these accounts," said the press release today, "all of the 26,000,000 persons estimated to be eligible will, starting Jan. 1, 1937, begin storing up cash values payable to the worker at 65 or to his family if he passes before reaching the age of 65. These cash values will, at all times, be substantially larger than the worker's own contributions under the Social Security Act."

The statement points out that "all persons working for salary or wages, excepting those engaged in agriculture, domestic service in private homes, government service, and in a few other excluded occupations, are eligible." Many of those not now covered, it is stated, probably will be included later.

Labor to Ask Shift

The board asked employers and employees alike to hold back inquiries at the post offices until after receipt of the official forms and instructions. After that, the board said, postal authorities in any community and representatives of the Social Security Board in the larger cities and industrial centers, will be available to answer questions.

Though the board would like to forget the presidential campaign and the attacks just concluded, other organized groups apparently do not intend to do so, and leaders of the American Federation of Labor disclosed today that they intend to ask the next Congress to shift the entire social security pay-roll tax to employers. This would mean the Republican drive in industrial centers, through the last-minute "pay-envelope" campaign, to educate workers to the idea that they are being asked unfairly to make contributions to the new funds.

No 'Prying' Revealed

Inspection of the application forms does not reveal any prying into intimate details of life, such as had been charged by Harrison Spangler, Chicago Republican leader, and others, who said that religious affiliations and marital status, would be demanded. On the contrary, little information is asked, the most "intimate" details being the parents' names.

When these forms are made out, it is said, they will be returned to the Government, via the employer or post office.

"On the return of this information to the post office," the announcement concludes, "a social security account will be set up for each person eligible, and he or she will be furnished a card—comparable to an insurance identification card—certifying that an account has been set up and bearing the number of the employee's social security account so as to make it easy for the worker to find out at any time just how his or her account stands."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

President Roosevelt may, when he enters his cabinet meeting today, hear a report on this strike, which enters its second week.

Philadelphia, with the West coast strike at stalemate, hears that a strike here has been averted once again for, at least, another week. New York witnesses a maritime strike complicated by internal disputes.

Joseph Curran, the Harry Bridges of the East coast, leads an insurgent bloc and ties up 49 ships, despite non-concurrence in the strike by the parent organization, the International Seamen's Union. Mr. Curran, also succeeds in averting a judgment by the Central Trades and Labor Council that the walkout is an "outlaw" strike.

The maritime strike remains the single, most overt threat to domestic tranquility in the United States at the moment, although all sides have refrained from rash acts of violence.

League—Britain Sticks to Collective Security

Great Britain sticks to the basic precepts of its post-war foreign policy, at the same time rejecting the fundamentals of Italian and German foreign policy. Anthony Eden, addressing the newly convened Parliament, reaffirms Britain's determination to adhere to a strengthened League of Nations as the best way to keep the peace. This follows hard on the echo of Premier Mussolini's Milan speech, in which he uttered all manner of diatribes against Geneva and said the only way to keep the peace was through force of national arms.

Mr. Eden also had a word for Germany. While Britain values German friendship greatly, it cannot base its friendship for one nation upon enmity to another. Thus Mr. Eden apparently told Germany it would have none of its anticommunist crusades, nor will it isolate Russia from any Locarno pact of mutual security.

Britain thus sticks to its ideal of collective security. Collective security, however, seems a more difficult goal than it was a year ago, before diplomatic blunders had entrenched the dictatorships in powerful opposition to the collective idea.

Extremism—Roumania Gives In to Both Sides

The pincers of fascism and communism close in on several Governments dangerously. Roumania, particularly, seems pinched by these extremists and is forced to capitulate to both sides. Thus Roumanian police, before the threats of the fascistlike anti-Semitic Iron Guard, arrest many communist sympathizers. On the other hand, the strident Iron Guard manifesto threatening violence to King Carol in the event of Roumanian assistance to Russia is being suppressed.

France, however, with its great democratic strength, proves a "tough nut" for the pincers of fascism and communism to crack. Consequently the fascists and communists take it out on each other. Each charges the other with attempting to propagandize the army and navy. "Why did the personnel of the naval arsenals at Brest and Cherbourg sing the Internationale and raise their clenched fists in communist salute at a recent visit of public officials?" The fascists ask this and the communists ask similar questions.

In the meantime, Premier Blum, through social and economic reforms, acts to remove that social discontent that provides the chief soil for both "isms."

Submarine Mercy—Five Powers Sign Accord

Mercy in times of war, paradoxical as it sounds, makes progress. Germany, France, the United States, Japan and Great Britain sign an accord to humanize submarine warfare. This accord stipulates that a submarine crew shall place the passengers and papers of any merchantman in a place of safety before sinking the ship.

Remembered is the brutality of the World War submarine offensive when torpedoes struck from the deep and the passengers were left to their fate.

Adherence by Germany and France to this accord is believed to presage general adherence. There are still many not overly impressed with these accords, since they recognize that war is the unleashing of the most angry emotions, which can be expected to sweep signatures away as a minor loosening of the civilized bonds.

Blum—Strong Despite Crises

Premier Leon Blum's Popular Front Government rides out another crisis. The Senate provides notification that the crisis is past by giving Premier Blum a vote of confidence. But "horrid shapes and sounds unholy" had threatened the Government. Forces of the right, aroused by more sit-down strikes and indignantly charging that the Blum Government had tolerated Communist propaganda among the military forces, waged a stout debate in the Senate. Most serious was the overture of Rightist forces to the Radical Socialists. The Rightists proposed that the Radical Socialists should abandon the Blum coalition and join the conservatives.

Seemingly hairbreadth escape by the Blum Government from these dangers conceals a strong support Premier Blum may have with the people. An honest, constructive and reforming Government, the Popular Front may enjoy unsuspected popularity with the masses. The Radical Socialists at their party conference recently endorsed the Blum Government, of which they are a part, together with Communists and Socialists. They may have sensed this popular support for the Blum policies. The American election, also, may have some implications for the French politicians.

Woman Judge in Utah Manages Family Duties

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 6 (P)—Auburn-haired comely Reva Beck Bosone, Utah's first woman to occupy a judicial chair through Tuesday's Democratic sweep, is intent on keeping both her family and career.

"I believe a woman can have both," she said. "However, don't let people fool you—a woman who works doesn't take from her responsibilities; she adds to them."

Being a wife, mother of a six-year-old girl, and civic leader is a big job, she said. Mrs. Bosone is the new judge of the Salt Lake city court.

"The fact that I am a woman

doesn't mean that I would allow sympathy to sway my judgment," she said. "In court, as a lawyer, I always have had implicit trust in women jurors, feeling they would give our client as much of a break as a man would."

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Mussolini Hails 150,000 Workers Off to Ethiopia

ROME, Nov. 6 (P)—Premier Mussolini reviewed today the first battalion of an army of 150,000 soldiers, now being mobilized for the simultaneous development and defense of the new "Italian Ethiopian Empire."

The Duce, standing on the steps of the Piazza Venezia, saluted the first contingent of his new "Workers Army," as they marched past dressed in khaki and carrying picks and shovels over their shoulders, with rifles slung at their backs.

The men were duly enrolled as Fascist Militia, organized into military companies with military leaders. They will plow their fields with guns stacked near at hand.

Fifteen ships will carry the agricultural warriors south to transform Ethiopia into the "Paradise of Africa."

Each man will receive a special uniform and outfit from the Government, including a "pup-tent" and a kitchen outfit, pick, shovel, hammer, and either a rifle or a shotgun.

The soldier-workmen will be divided into "centuries," "cohorts" and "legions," after the manner of the ancient Romans and the modern Fascist militia.

"The military formation of the workmen will bring security as well as every form of assistance, from sanitary to spiritual," a Fascist authority explained. "Every legion has a medical officer and a chaplain attached to it."

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EXAMPLE OF SAVINGS
BOSTON TO BANGOR \$4.95—WAS \$8.80—SAVING \$3.85

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Schick basic patent valid and infringed by Packard

In order that the public may be correctly informed, and to set at rest misleading rumors in circulation as to the nature and effect of the decision rendered on October 31, 1936, by the United States District Court, we quote the following from the Court's opinion.

"The conclusion is inescapable that defendant's device (Packard Lektro Shaver) infringes the claims 1 and 13 of patent No. 1721530."

"The subject of the plaintiff's patent No. 1721530 is a mechanical dry shaver, a device by means of which the hair can be quickly, readily, and efficiently removed from the face and other parts of the body without the use of soap lathers or creams. The device shown in this patent is an effective dry shaver which may be used without an unpleasant or disagreeable effect. The Schick device described in this patent is new, novel, and useful, and it can be well understood that in all probability this device will revolutionize the manner and method of shaving."

"The plaintiff, Schick Dry Shaver, Inc., has manufactured and sold dry shavers since 1931. Its gross sales have been approximately \$6,000,000. It has had a large commercial success. When the plaintiff's razor first appeared on the market the public was skeptical of its use. No doubt many still are. The fact that 500,000 are in daily use indicates its success."

"The general idea of manufacturing a dry shaver was in itself not new. Prior to the invention of patent No. 1721530 attempts had been made in the United States, England and France to manufacture dry shavers. Those efforts however were without result. The first attempt to manufacture dry shavers was made about 1900 as is shown in the Drosse patent No. 664388 issued December 25, 1900. Nothing effective was done until the invention by Colonel Jacob Schick of the patent No. 1721530."

"Plaintiff's patent No. 1721530 gave rise to a new art—the art of dry shaving."

The foregoing quotations relate to the principal patent in suit, which covers the shearing head of the shaver—the actual shaving mechanism. The Court also held that another and subsidiary patent in suit (No. 1757978) had not been infringed.

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SCHICK SHAVES

Book Fair Calls Authors To Face Public in Talks; Miss Buck Lauds Publisher

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Not since Bowdoin College set a Belshazzar's feast of authors in its original Institute of Modern Literature, 10 years or so ago, have so many figures in the world of books been captured to make an author-hunters' holiday as are on the program of the New York Times National Book Fair through Nov. 19. The authors, scheduled to speak on subjects out of their experience, supplement the showings of the Book Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Book Publishers, and 64 individual publishers.

The subjects assigned the authors—who are scheduled to speak at a rate of six or eight each afternoon and evening—are generally associated with the progress of modern literature, and one cannot scan the program and not shiver with pleasure over what is ahead.

Rockefeller Center
The Book Fair is settled on the mezzanine floor of the International Building, one of the new units of Rockefeller Center. There also is the auditorium on the same floor with the separate rooms housing the exhibits of publishers, the beautiful model American home library arranged by E. H. Macy & Co., the exhibit of the Book Manufacturers' Institute, which traces the whole process of book-making, setting of type, printing of pages, binding into books, and the 18-foot scale model of a machine, lent by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which transforms pulp into small squares of paper for souvenirs.

The section reserved for rare books and first editions has departed from the sprightly tone of the publishers' exhibits and is somehow reminiscent of the bookstall neighborhoods along the River Seine. Prized items of Dickens, Thackeray, Barrie, Conrad, Kipling, Galsworthy, Mark Twain, Poe and others are in the collection.

Rarities
The trustees of the Morgan library have lent to the fair Vol. II of the Bible printed at Mainz in 1454-55 by Gutenberg.

An item which casts doubt on Stanley Rinehart's assertion that "book production is not a mysterious rite" is a copy of "The Mint," exhibited by Doubleday, Doran Company, which is priced at \$500,000—count the zeros and be amazed! The copy is exhibited in a case especially constructed with a mechanism so sensitive that the slightest touch of a hand will set off a burglar alarm. "The Mint" was written by Aircraftman Shaw, otherwise known as Col. T. E. Lawrence, or Lawrence of Arabia.

It was Aircraftman Shaw's stipulation that the contents of "The Mint" were not to be revealed to the public until 1950. The manuscript is some 70,000 words in length and relates to Lawrence's experiences subsequent to the adventure narrated in "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom." "The Mint" has been published as a formality to protect the copyright, and the price, \$500,000, set upon it to discourage buyers from badgering the publishers to jump the release date. Mr. Rinehart, president of the National Association of Book Publishers, went on the air for an interview by Mr. Lowell Thomas the night the Book Fair opened, and Mr. Thomas—who probably knows more about the actual Colonel Lawrence than any other living person, assured Mr. Rinehart wistfully that, unless things got better, the publishers would not be troubled by visits from him, carrying a check for \$500,000.

The Program
Each afternoon and evening session has a topic and a chairman.

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 7, these are:

Afternoon, Problems of writing, William Soskin, chairman; evening, The American scene, Henry Seidel Canby, chairman.

Sunday, Nov. 8.—Afternoon, American poetry, chairman, Ralph Tompkins.

Monday, Nov. 9.—Afternoon, The play's the thing, John Mason Brown, chairman; evening, History in the making, James G. McDonald, chairman.

Tuesday, Nov. 10.—Old and rare,

Henry W. Kent, chairman; evening, Looking at America, Joseph Wood Krutch, chairman.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Children's book program; evening, Scientific books for our times, W. W. Norton, chairman.

Thursday, Nov. 12.—Afternoon, Authors and readers, Mr. Carl Carmer, chairman; evening, Far places, B. W. Huebsch, chairman.

Gardens and books, F. F. Rockwell, chairman; evening, The sea and sailing, Edward S. McCawley, chairman.

Friday, Nov. 13.—Afternoon, Gardens and books, F. F. Rockwell, chairman; evening, The sea and sailing, Edward S. McCawley, chairman.

Saturday, Nov. 14.—Afternoon, Books and art, Edward Alden Jewell, chairman; evening, The photograph and books, Heyworth Campbell, chairman.

Sunday, Nov. 15.—Afternoon, Religious books, Dr. John W. Langdale, chairman.

Monday, Nov. 16.—Afternoon, Books and the home, Frederic G. Melcher, chairman; evening, The mystery story, John Farrar, chairman.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.—Afternoon, Local color, Frank X. Howard, chairman; evening, Listening to America, Charles G. Moore, chairman.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Afternoon, Children's book program; evening, Biography and autobiography, J. Donald Adams, chairman.

Miss Buck Talks

For a people who have wondered what it must be like to have a book published, Miss Pearl Buck had a few enlightening words to say at the first evening auditorium program. In fact, some of what she said sounded like a perfect illustration of the tradition that, if you want to have a book published, all you do is write a book and get it published. But Miss Buck was able to fill in the spaces around this easy diagram which took the nonsense out of it and put some realism in.

"I find here," Miss Buck said, "surely more than in any other country in the world, opportunity for writers, unknown and obscure, with no influence of any kind, without money or particular friends, to come into recognition, to find generous praise and welcome and many friends. No one could have had more unpromising beginnings than I—to write of subjects so foreign, to live so far away, yet, at every step I have found open to the writer one opportunity after another. I am constrained by my own experiences to believe that only complete lack of any merit prevents a writer from generous—often too generous—recognition here."

Seeking Talent

"Publishers are eagerly looking for talent everywhere; so eagerly, that any mediocre talent indeed is welcomed and praised far beyond its deserts. This alone is enough to account for the low average worth of published books. Authors are given advances that, in many cases, are never earned. If it were not for an occasional best seller, and old standard books first published years ago, publishing houses would be bankrupt. I must confess, after being both editor and author, that I feel a league of publishers to protect themselves against the unreasonable demands of authors is even more necessary than an authors' league."

In Good Dress
"Authors must allow this—that publishers, the best publishers at least—are lovers of books. They have in them a sort of creative quality, too, which takes a delight, not linked with money gain, in the making of a book, in presenting the author's idea in a shape suitable to it, so that it rides to its fate with the reader at least properly accoutred. After that, it must go on its own merit."

"Publishers and authors are partners, and like partners in any business, they stand or fall together."

Lead and Export Copper Bid to New High Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Lead and export copper jumped ahead to new post-depression price levels yesterday in response to a continued demand that for 16 consecutive weeks has depleted visible stocks of the base metals. Two leading lead producers today raised prices to the highest point since December, 1930. It was the fourth rise in less than two weeks, this time \$2 a ton. The new price at New York was 5 cents a pound.

Export copper was sold at from 10.70 cents a pound up to 10.75 cents, the peak since March, 1931. Yesterday sales ranged at from 10.60 to 10.75 cents. Trade advices from London said the price of electrolytic today went to the equivalent of 10.75 cents a pound for delivery at European base ports. Zinc and tin shared in the heavy demand for copper and lead, but prices were unchanged. Traders predicted an early advance, however, should requirements continue on the present scale.

Derivation of Ruby
The word ruby is derived from the Latin "ruber," meaning red.

You'd Never Guess



© Wurts Bros.

"Spiral Steps" Prize Photograph

'Lighter' Reading Aids Book Sales, Librarian Finds

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—A man who watched public reading trends throughout half a century gave publishers, authors and the World War credit today for an expanding interest in books of a serious nature.

Chief Librarian Carl B. Roden, observing his fiftieth anniversary with the Chicago Public Library, explained that authors had made "heavy" reading "lighter" by adopting a more interesting technique in the development of non-fiction. Publishers, he added, have learned to make such books more attractive.

"The war put the public library on the map," Mr. Roden said. "Four million books were available to service men through the libraries. Their circulation created a demand for useful reading that has persisted."

But fiction, he said, "always has been, and always will be, most popular. The percentage of fiction to total circulation always is more than 60 per cent and sometimes 70."

Mr. Roden joined the Chicago Public Library at the age of 15, as a page boy, later gaining admittance to the library through his own efforts. He served the library in positions of increasing responsibility, climaxed by his selection as chief librarian 18 years ago.

Tailor Who Was Jailed Now Wants NRA Back

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 6 (AP)—Jacob Maged, tailor who went to jail for undercutting NRA prices, telegraphed to President Roosevelt the hope that he would restore the NRA.

"Business is bad," explained the man who charged 35 cents for pressing a suit when the code said he should take 40. "Only the NRA can restore it."

He expressed his hope in a telegram to President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., saying: "My heartiest congratulations. Yours was a deserved victory. This wish comes from the much-publicized NRA tailor at Jersey City. I trust that a new NRA will once again become the law for the protection of the little man."

Mr. Maged was prosecuted under a State NRA compliance act and was sentenced to jail. He spent only two days there, however, before an attorney got him out. He posted a picture of Mr. Roosevelt in the window of his home before the election and waged a singlehanded campaign for the President.

Ants Forget Civil War

The fact that certain varieties of ants keep slaves has been known since 1810, when it was discovered by the natural scientist Pierre Huber.

National Salon Of Photography Opens Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Amateur and professional rub elbows as equals at the National Salon of Photography which opened in the Vanderbilt Gallery of the American Fine Arts Society here this week, and will continue through Nov. 15.

Sponsored by the Oval Table Society of New York, the exhibition contains 351 prints in two sections—pictorial and technical—representing the work of amateur and professional photographers in various parts of the United States. A total of 274 prints are included in the pictorial section and 77 in the technical.

The high standards demanded by the judges, a different group having been assigned for each section, is indicated by the fact that of the 1900 prints submitted in the pictorial section, each contributor being limited to four prints, only 14 per cent were accepted. Contributors to the technical section, which includes newspaper photographs, color prints and several types of scientific photography, were more fortunate, the percentage of accepted prints being 45 per cent. The percentage of accepted prints for both classes combined was 17 per cent.

The Oval Table Society, which got its name from the table at the Yale Club around which the group originally met, is dedicated, according to its secretary, Joseph M. Bing, to "the exhibition of photographic achievement" and the "advancement of the fine art and science of photography."

Pirrie MacDonald, internationally known photographer and president of the society, in an address at the opening of the exhibition, announced that the group would make a bid for the direction of the photographic section of the World's Fair of 1939. Through the present exhibition, the British show held in January in Rockefeller Center, the 1936 annual exhibition of the London Salon of Photography to be held in Rockefeller Center next January and the International Salon of Photography to be held in November or December of 1937, "we hope," Mr. MacDonald declared, "to show the World's Fair officials that we are competent to handle their photographic section."

The jury of selection in the pictorial section comprised Charles K. Archer, president of the Pittsburgh Salon; Adolf Fassbender, New York;

Jonas Lie, president of the National Academy of Design, New York; Mr. MacDonald, Dr. D. J. Ruszicka, New York; Valentino Sarra, Chicago, and William M. Strong, New York. Mr. Fassbender also served on the technical jury of selection, which included John P. Gaty, Dudley Lee, Herbert C. McKay, Dr. Maximilian Toch, William H. Zerbe and H. Wolfgang Zieher, all of New York city.

New Minnesota Governor Supports Co-operatives

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6 (AP)—A staunch supporter of the co-operative movement is United States Senator Elmer A. Benson, newly elected Governor of Minnesota. His overwhelming victory over Martin Nelson, Republican, for the gubernatorial chair climaxed a political career for the Farmer-Laborite that began with his appointment as state securities commissioner.

Missouri apparently approved amendments to increase legislators' pay, provide for firemen's pensions and create a non-partisan conservation commission. A proposal moving toward a teachers' pension also was seemingly adopted.

Nebraska voted to abolish the land commissioner's office, and against the repeal of the state bankers' double liability law.

South Carolina voted to enable the Legislature to provide old-age pensions and similar social security measures.

Social Security Ratified by Vote Of Four States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Constitutional amendments authorizing them to take part in the federal social security program had been ratified today by Kansas, Florida, Louisiana and Colorado, although old-age pension plans were headed for defeat in three other states.

Voters in Nevada, Washington and Oregon apparently had rejected initiative and referendum proposals for old-age benefits.

Oklahoma Stays Dry
Oklahoma clung to its state prohibition statutes, although North Dakota decided to permit the sale of liquor for the first time since statehood.

In Texas, a proposal for placing liquor sales in the hands of the State was trailing far behind.

California defeated a proposal which would have levied a \$500 tax on chain stores, an initiative liquor law for local option and a proposal to repeal the income tax. The State approved amendments permitting consolidation of city and county governments, granting relief to assessment districts and simplifying tax collection on unsecured property.

Amendments authorizing an increase in the public debt, tax exemption for homes worth less than \$1000, and a rise in income levies to 10 per cent were approved in North Carolina.

Food Exemption Loses

Michigan piled up an overwhelming lead against proposals for exempting foodstuffs from a 3 per cent sales tax and replacing property levies with an income tax.

Ohio, however, eliminated sales taxes on food purchases for home consumption and eliminated the double liability requirement for stockholders of banks which are closed in the future.

A graduated income tax amendment was lost in Washington, and Minnesota defeated a plan for removing state real estate levies.

More Pay for Seniors
Missouri apparently approved amendments to increase legislators' pay, provide for firemen's pensions and create a non-partisan conservation commission. A proposal moving toward a teachers' pension also was seemingly adopted.

Nebraska voted to abolish the land commissioner's office, and against the repeal of the state bankers' double liability law.

South Carolina voted to enable the Legislature to provide old-age pensions and similar social security measures.

Help for One Former Prisoner Led to British National Fund

BURY, Eng.—How Thomas Wright, iron-foundry foreman, earning £3 10s. a week, started a movement which now helps thousands of British convicts as soon as they emerge from prison gates, has been described by the Rev. W. Pinker, general secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Association of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

"One day," the Rev. Mr. Pinker said in an address here recently, "Wright's employer approached him and said: 'You took on a man last week and I understand he is a discharged convict.' Wright questioned the employer, and found it was true. The man pleaded with him to put a good word in for him with the employer to give him a chance. Wright himself guaranteed the man's behavior in the sum of £50, and the man did not let him down."

No Official Encouragement
"This chance acquaintance awakened in Wright's mind the thought of how many more there might be who had never had a friend or an opportunity to get going again on their feet, and he went up to the neighboring prison and tried to associate himself with those unfortunate men who were leaving."

"In those days work of this kind was looked on officially as being the idea of cranks, and the opinion was prevalent 'Once a crook always a crook.' Wright found he could not receive encouragement from official sources, and he had to make quiet inquiries from the discharged men."

Became Anglican Priest
"One day, however, he received a letter from the chaplain of the convict prison at Portland, asking him if he would be so kind as to receive a young fellow from Portland prison who was to be discharged."

"Wright consented to do so, and after finding him a job as a scavenger realized that he had possibilities and encouraged him to study. Wright himself was a Nonconformist, but he was a broadminded Christian, and he knew that his protégé was a member of the Established Church."

He had the man admitted to a Bible class conducted by Canon Stowell in Salford, and subsequently the ex-prisoner was ordained a priest in the Anglican Church.

Worked in Spare Time
Wright's work was of a character that was bound to receive recognition sooner or later, the Rev. Mr. Pinker continued, and the authorities began to notice that some men who had been returning to prison frequently had ceased to show up again, and when an investigation into the cause of this was made it was found

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firm, smooth, poised mobility of the car as it streams steadily along.

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It's plain truth you've never ridden in a car like it before.

More power, more room, more performance—more size, more style, more finish—these are only the bleak out-

lines of the glorious difference between it and the cars you've known.

You want to be out in front in the car you buy next time—see this gorgeous new Buick and you see how to do it. Whether you buy the spirited SPECIAL, the cyclonic CENTURY or the big ROADMASTER or LIMITED, you get the grandest money's worth you ever enjoyed from an automobile.

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Steel Executives Open Way For Wage Solution

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation in a statement yesterday, expressed confidence negotiations for a wage agreement with employees "will reach a successful conclusion."

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the company, said negotiations between the workers and the management were "progressing."

Representatives of the employees have submitted demands for increases ranging from 10 to 25 per cent in the last few months.

The statement issued by the company said:

"It is confidently hoped that these negotiations will reach a successful conclusion."

"The chief obstacle to final consideration of the wage question has been the economic position of the steel industry, which suffered very severely in the years of depression and only recently began to emerge from conditions of low production, greatly reduced sales and large operating deficits."

"The negotiations now under way are being held under the collective bargaining procedure introduced with the adoption of the employee representative plan several years ago."

Carnegie-Illinois is the largest subsidiary of U. S. Steel and has 80,000 employees.

C. F. Blackner, president of the American Steel & Wire Company, also a subsidiary, issued a similar statement.

The steel and wire concern employs approximately 5600 in five Pittsburgh district plants and also has mills in Chicago, Cleveland and Worcester, Mass. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, employing 20,000, issued a somewhat similar statement on election day.

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Ship Strikers Seek Help From Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

ing efforts may have been, they had little practical effect in moving vessels out of the harbor, for although several steamships left their piers, they anchored afterwards in midstream of the Hudson, unable to proceed with the small crews aboard. The steamship Colombia of the Colombian Line was an exception, but when she steamed yesterday the son of a vice-president of the line signed as able seaman.

Strikers called their regular union leaders "scab-herders," but this assertion was hotly opposed by the union, which issued a statement through David E. Grange, vice-president, denying that its efforts to find substitute crews constituted strikebreaking.

Agreements With Lines

"The International Seamen's Union did not order its members in the Atlantic and Gulf districts out on strike, due to the fact that we have signed agreements covering wages and working conditions on ships owned and operated out of ports of the Atlantic and Gulf," Mr. Grange said. "Our agreement will not terminate until Dec. 31, 1937."

"It is the purpose of the International Seamen's Union to respect and abide by all agreements lawfully and legally entered into. It is our duty to advise our loyal members to stand by their ships and take them to sea in fulfillment of their agreement. That is what we have been doing, and not, as some of the newspapers would have the public believe, hiring strike breakers."

Of the 55,000 members of the union in Atlantic and Gulf ports, fewer than 3000 have left their vessels, Mr. Grange said, adding that the reason for the men leaving the ships at this time is due to the various means of vicious intimidation indulged in during the outlast strike last spring conducted by the Communist party under the leadership of their stooge, Joseph Curran.

Unlawful Acts Barred

"We shall continue to advise our members to man all ships within our agreement until all ships sail for their destinations with passengers and cargoes," he continued. "We will not tolerate any unlawful action on the part of our membership."

Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine Company said they expected to move the steamship American Merchant of the American Merchant Line today, but that no attempt had been made to book passengers for her voyage to London.

Role of Government In Waterfront Strife Held Real Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Issues arising from the Pacific coast maritime strike, which has spread to Atlantic and Gulf coast ports, are admitted by those close to the national scene to be of greater importance than the immediate lifting of the strike and negotiating worker-employer agreements.

These issues, now becoming visible in the maze of claims, counter-claims and series of dramatic waterfront acts, center around the creation of a Maritime Commission and the part the Federal Government plans to play in settling permanently the long-fought maritime struggle.

Problem Involved

The following problems emanating from this situation are being discussed here as of the utmost importance to the future of waterfront employer-employee relations:

1. Where will the Maritime Commission fit into the picture—particularly in relation to labor?
2. Where will the Department of Labor stand as a possible mediator of national waterfront disputes?
3. What part will the army and navy play in government activities?

Labor claims the commission lacks authority to settle any of the present issues under dispute nor "... to deprive the membership of the unions of their legal rights for collective bargaining in order to determine wages, hours and other conditions of labor."

When Admiral H. G. Hamlet called the first hearing of the commission's twice-delayed investigation, union leaders challenged the commission's jurisdiction over the disputed issues—stating its control was only over operators of subsidized ships—and left the hearing.

Up to the present time, Edward F.

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The Popular Vote

By the Associated Press

LATEST returns on the popular vote, cast in Tuesday's election, are contained in the following tabulation. The figures are not yet complete in a number of the southern and western states. For purposes of comparison, the complete popular vote for the two major parties in 1928 and 1932 is given on the left.

1928	1932	1936	1936	1936
Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Leads
21,392,190	15,016,443	15,761,841	22,821,857	25,617,033
12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
53,000	39,000	36,000	79,000	83,256
78,000	119,000	28,000	190,000	74,082
1,162,000	614,000	848,000	1,324,000	1,684,395
254,000	133,000	190,000	251,000	253,183
297,000	252,000	288,000	262,000	381,374
69,000	87,000	57,000	54,000	59,965
144,000	102,000	99,000	206,000	238,283
63,000	130,000	20,000	234,000	243,880
100,000	53,000	71,000	109,000	120,098
1,769,000	1,314,000	1,433,000	1,882,000	2,261,573
848,000	563,000	677,000	862,000	931,336
624,000	379,000	414,000	598,000	604,060
514,000	193,000	349,000	424,000	448,543
558,000	381,000	395,000	581,000	503,739
345,000	198,000	201,000	359,000	73,625
180,000	81,000	167,000	129,000	124,620
301,000	224,000	184,000	314,000	388,714
776,000	793,000	737,000	800,000	941,701
965,000	397,000	740,000	872,000	956,964
561,000	396,000	304,000	601,000	649,684
27,000	125,000	5,000	140,000	21,683
834,000	663,000	565,000	1,025,000	1,098,090
113,000	79,000	78,000	127,000	79,531
51,000	165,000	19,000	29,000	336,265
18,000	14,000	13,000	101,000	106,221
115,000	81,000	104,000	807,000	1,081,972
926,000	617,000	776,000	95,000	94,456
2,193,000	2,090,000	1,938,000	2,535,000	3,258,851
349,000	287,000	208,000	498,000	465,541
131,000	107,000	72,000	178,000	65,877
1,628,000	884,000	1,228,000	1,302,000	1,764,959
394,000	219,000	188,000	516,000	416,830
205,000	109,000	136,000	214,000	231,419
2,055,000	1,068,000	1,454,000	1,296,000	2,237,818
118,000	119,000	115,000	147,000	166,667
3,000	63,000	2,000	102,000	83,987
158,000	103,000	99,000	183,000	155,204
195,000	167,000	127,000	260,000	308,312
367,000	341,000	98,000	760,000	496,232
95,000	81,000	85,000	117,000	143,659
44,000	40,000	79,000	204,000	62,149
165,000	140,000	90,000	353,000	333,793
336,000	157,000	209,000	405,000	238,622
376,000	264,000	331,000	405,000	494,174
544,000	450,000	348,000	707,000	776,041
53,000	29,000	40,000	54,000	45,675
21,392,190	15,016,443	15,761,841	22,821,857	25,617,033
12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
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53,000	29,000	40,000	54,000	45,675
21,392,190	15,016,443	15,761,841	22,821,857	25,617,033

Senators

These results are final and complete. Unofficial returns are demanded and change the results.

By the Associated Press

Members elected or returned to the United States Senate follow. The asterisk * means re-election. Democratic, (D); Republican, (R); Progressive, (P); Farmer Labor, (FL); Independent, (I).

Turnovers are shown by the word "Incumbent" with the old party designation, followed by the name and party of the new Senator.

(For term ending Jan. 3, 1943, except where specified.)

Alabama	John H. Bankhead (D)	Arkansas	Joseph T. Robinson (D)
California	Ed C. Johnson (D)	Delaware	Incumbent (R)
Florida	James H. Hughes (D)	Georgia	Claude Pepper (D)
Illinois	James Hamilton Lewis (D)	Iowa	Incumbent (R)
Kansas	Clyde L. Herring (D)	Kentucky	Gov. M. M. G. (D)
Kentucky	Arthur Capper (R)	Louisiana	Incumbent (D)
Maine	Alfred E. Sweeney (D)	Massachusetts	Incumbent (R)
Michigan	William H. Clegg (D)	Minnesota	Incumbent (D)
Mississippi	James H. Eastland (D)	Montana	Incumbent (D)
Missouri	Incumbent (D)	Nebraska	Incumbent (R)
Nebraska	Incumbent (R)	Nevada	Incumbent (D)
New Hampshire	Incumbent (D)	New Jersey	Incumbent (D)
New Mexico	Incumbent (D)	New York	Incumbent (D)
North Carolina	Incumbent (D)	North Dakota	Incumbent (D)
Ohio	Incumbent (D)	Oklahoma	Incumbent (D)
Oregon	Incumbent (D)	Rhode Island	Incumbent (D)
South Carolina	Incumbent (D)	South Dakota	Incumbent (D)
Tennessee	Incumbent (D)	Texas	Incumbent (D)
Vermont	Incumbent (D)	Virginia	Incumbent (D)
Washington	Incumbent (D)	West Virginia	Incumbent (D)
Wisconsin	Incumbent (D)	Wyoming	Incumbent (D)

President Hopes to Go To Buenos Aires

(Continued from Page 1)

and head at full speed for Buenos Aires.

Only two stops will

Palestine Immigrant Quota Cut Stirs Discontent Among Jews

LONDON, Nov. 6.—However calm their passage through the Mediterranean, a storm seems to be awaiting the Palestine Royal Commission on its arrival to open its investigation into the recent disturbances and to make recommendations for their removal.

Both Arabs and Jews appear to be displeased. The former had been hoping for complete suspension of Jewish immigration until the commission, which left London yesterday, issues its report.

Arabs Disappointed
Mr. William Ormsby-Gore's statement in the Commons yesterday as Colonial Secretary, to the effect that 1800 permits are to be issued for the next three months under a so-called "labor" schedule, therefore came as an unpleasant surprise to the Palestine Arabs, especially as they had believed that intervention of the rulers of neighboring Arab states following which the Arab strike committee agreed to call off the strike which had been going on since April, had been made as the result of a private understanding with Britain that Jewish immigration would be completely suspended.

Jews Also Displeased
The Jews, who were relieved that no restriction apparently had been placed on the entrance into Palestine of Jews with capital, are displeased at the drastic reduction of the Labor Schedule immigration which the previous half-year stood at 4500.

The upshot is that the Jews, who have always disapproved of the plan for another investigation into the Palestine problem, are confirmed in their attitude, while the Arabs, who have seen several previous reports in their favor put into the pigeonhole, are seriously considering boycotting the Royal Commission.

Vital Statistics
A few vital statistics show why Palestine is divided.

According to the Mandate, Britain's duty is to enable the Jews to establish a "national home" in the country, having due regard for the civil and religious rights of the indigenous population. Accordingly, not less than 250,000 Jews as against only 17,000 non-Jews have officially been admitted into Palestine since the Mandatory System came into operation.

In 1922, the population of Palestine consisted of roughly 84,000 Jews and 670,000 "others," nearly all of whom were Arabs. At the beginning of 1936, the official figures were 200,000 Jews and 874,000 "others," mainly Arabs.

It is generally admitted, however, that many Jews have been smuggled into the country in addition to authorized immigrants. Jews themselves estimate the total Jewish population at between 400,000 and 500,000. At least 120,000 of the Jews have entered Palestine in the past two years. Since the disorders began last April, Jewish immigration has fallen off by about 50 per cent.

Arabs Fear Being Minority
The Arab case is that unless Jewish immigration is quickly stopped, the Arab will soon be in a minority in his own country. They allege that already all the attractive industrial openings have been snapped up by the Jews and that applications by Arabs for industrial concessions have been deliberately ignored.

Arab leaders are prepared to accept the Jews who are already in Palestine, but they say that the Jewish community should not be allowed to acquire any more land. They also demand to be given self-government, like the neighboring states of Iraq and (shortly) Syria, as was promised under Article XXII of the League Covenant.

The Jews, on the other hand, demand the right to send as many settlers into Palestine as the economic resources of the country allow. They stress on the one hand their historical right to the "Promised Land," and on the other the British promise of a National Home in 1917.

Want to Expand
The Jews oppose the Arab demand for self-government on the ground that this would result in stabilizing the Jewish National Home at its present figure. They also want to be allowed to acquire more land, pointing out that though the Jews now form more than a quarter of the total population, they only own one-twentieth of the land.

Of the cultivable land, however, the Jews are stated to own 1,600,000 "dunams" out of 6,450,000, a dunum being about a quarter-acre.

Reliable authorities have estimated that it takes 30 acres to support an Arab family and only five acres to support a Jewish one. This is one of the obstacles to a friendly understanding between the two races. The Arab is both poor and ignorant.

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Beautiful Lines Mark Cadillac, La Salle Models

Rumors that LaSalle would join Cadillac with a precision-built, V-type motor were confirmed today as both cars rolled side by side into dealer display rooms in all parts of New England. In Boston, the new models went on public display at 808 Commonwealth avenue.

Besides the newly developed V-8 for the LaSalle, the new lines include four series of Cadillac V-8s, the V-12 and the V-16. Massive hoods, tapering forward to narrow radiator grilles, arched turret tops to give more head room, high-crowned fenders, considerably more leg room, wider seats, more spacious luggage trunks—these keep the new models in line with modern trends in the motor field this season.

New Series

A completely new series is introduced by Cadillac, the "65" built on a 131-inch wheelbase and designed to meet the approval of the buyer who desires a larger and heavier car than the "60" in the medium price field. In reducing the distance that pistons travel from 2360 feet to every car-mile last year to 2100 feet per car mile, Cadillac believes it has added a real economy feature. For every 10 miles covered by the car, the pistons travel almost one mile less than they did last year.

Less weight with an additional 10 horsepower, bringing the rating to 135 in the "60" are factors that add to general performance. These cars are said to have 25 per cent greater accelerating capacities at touring speeds.

"The new V-8 LaSalle," said Nicholas Dreyfus, general manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, "is a typical example of progressive automotive engineering. Introduced in 1927

"This car was introduced to the public in 1927 and at that time was listed as an expensive car in the \$2500 bracket. The 1937 V-8, priced in the \$1000 bracket, is superior in every way to the former expensive model. Think of it—a car that is twice as good as its predecessor of 10 years ago at a price that is less than one half what it was."

Painstaking attention to detail is evident in the models. Contours are sleek and uniform. Separation of the running boards from the fenders lends a distinctive touch. Trunks are blended into the bodies with a deftness that makes them less noticeable, yet the space within has been increased by 283 square inches this year.

Following another modern trend, LaSalle has adopted hypoid gears

in the new LaSalle V-8 and Cadillac in the "60." These gears, pioneered by Packard six years ago, have been adopted throughout the industry this year. They permit dropping the drive shaft without losing ground clearance at the differential. The result is lower car bodies without adding to the drive shaft hump in the centers of seating compartments.

Leipzig Fair Head Studying Canadian And U. S. Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO.—Although a century and a half have passed since the beginning of trade relations between Germany and America, the needs of the two countries remain unchanged. Germany is poor in raw materials although highly industrialized, the United States has the advantage of immense natural resources. This statement was made by Dr. Raimund Köhler, president of the Leipzig Trade Fair in a recent address here.

Dr. Köhler is making a tour of large cities and industrial centers of the United States and Canada to study business conditions here. He recently left for Cleveland from this city.

The Leipzig fair is now 700 years old, he continued, and has an annual attendance of more than 200,000 business men from 74 countries of the world. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the opening of trade relations between the United States and the fair, the negotiations for which were carried on in Paris between Benjamin Franklin and the Saxon Ambassador, von Schöenfeld.

The 1937 Cadillac Displays Its Charms



Four-Door Sedan in the Series '70' V-8 Line

Britain Asks Rebels to Confine Bombing to Military Objectives

LONDON, Nov. 6 (P).—Great Britain has asked the Spanish Insurgent Junta at Burgos to confine its bombings to purely military objectives, it was learned today.

The request, described authoritatively as "gentle but firm" was made Tuesday through the insurgent representative, the Marquis Alfonso Merry del Val, at Hendaye, France.

It was explained that the efforts of the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, to mitigate the suffering of 10,000 hostages held there had been unsuccessful.

While disclosing the Burgos request, responsible persons here discounted reports that Great Britain had made a mediation appeal with France to Madrid.

Nevertheless, it was stated that Great Britain is gravely disturbed by the peril to both its own nationals and to the Spanish non-combatants in Madrid.

Dr. Marcel Junod, International Red Cross representative in northern Spain, has been negotiating for the release of all men under 60 years old and youths under 18, together with women, children, invalids and physicians. Through his efforts the insurgents have released a number of Basques in those categories in Vittoria.

The Red Cross representative, prior to his most recent success, had obtained the exchange or release of several hundred women and children between Bilbao and San Sebastian. The transfers all were made by British warships.

The British navy also has evacu-

ated 6132 refugees, 2123 of them British, from the east coast of Spain since the beginning of the civil war last July 18.

Rebels Say Loyalists Ready to Quit Madrid

GETAFE, Spain (With the fascist front line troops) Nov. 6 (P).—Fascist troops here took a day's rest only five miles from Madrid, their objective, with insurgent leaders stating that they believed the capital's defenders were ready to yield the city with little or no resistance.

Before the fascist juggernaut, the Socialists retreated directly into the capital without even a gesture toward counter-attack up until late yesterday.

Insurgent leaders stated that it was highly probable there would be only scattered street fighting, if that, to greet Gen. José Varela's Moors and Legionnaires.

To all intents and purposes, they declared, Madrid already is as good as occupied.

They predicted that one more thrust by the fascist columns converging on the capital would be all that was necessary and the next Socialist resistance, if any, would be in the streets of Madrid.

This dispatch is being written at the very front lines with the capital clearly visible and seemingly within a stone's throw across the wind-swept fields.

One could walk to the famous Puerta del Sol in a little more than an hour and I could drive there in 15 minutes.

Roosevelt Is 'Bad Guesser' His Vote Forecast Reveals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt revealed today that he is a very bad election forecaster. In fact he makes no secret of the superiority of his campaign manager, James A. Farley.

Holding a press conference after his return to the White House today, he was asked whether he had opened the famous "envelope" he placed in the safe the day before the elections.

"I'd rather you hadn't asked me that," he replied with mock chagrin, conceding it had proved him a poor guesser. But on being pressed he opened the envelope and read his own guesses to an hilarious audience of newspaper men jammed into his oval office for his first press conference as President-elect.

Gave G. O. P. 206 Votes
Last Jan. 1 he had written, "Democratic electoral vote 325, Republican 206."

He called attention to the fact that since this was written before the convention he had not used any names.

Again predicting impersonally on June 3, he revised his guess downward giving his own party 315 and the Republicans 216.

After the conventions were over and things were going better, he put down—using initials this time—"F. D. R. 340, A. M. L. 191."

His final guess, made on Nov. 1, just two days before the elections—"F. D. R. 360, A. M. L. 171."

Conservative Tendencies
"That's the worst of all, I apologize," he laughingly remarked.

Asked how he had reached such low figures, he replied with more than a twinkle in his eye, "Through my well-known conservative tendencies."

Outside of confirming reports that he might attend the opening session of the Buenos Aires peace conference on Dec. 1, the entire conference was kept strictly to this light.



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ANNOUNCING THE GREATEST CARS IN CADILLAC HISTORY and the Price Surprise of 1937!

Here are the cars that will be the price surprise of 1937—the new La Salle, now powered with a Cadillac V-8 engine; the new Cadillac Series "60" and "65"; and the new Cadillac-Fleetwood V-8, V-12 and V-16!

The new V-8 La Salle is not only the lowest-priced La Salle ever offered by Cadillac—now well within reach of the average buyer—but it is also the finest. It gives you the smoothness, the performance and the dependability that only a 125-horsepower V-8 engine built by Cadillac can provide. In fact, the new V-8 La Salle is completely Cadillac-built!

The new Cadillac Series "60", now increased to 135 horsepower, offers Cadillac beauty, Cadillac comfort, and Cadillac performance at the lowest price in twenty-five years.

These four great lines are cars to see at your first opportunity. They show the world how to lead in value as well as in quality. Your Cadillac-La Salle dealer cordially invites you to call—today!

*Monthly payments to suit your purse on the G. M. A. C. Plan. All prices list at Detroit, subject to change without notice. Special equipment extra.

Cadillac Motor Car Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Heads of Brigades Assigned to Posts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (P).—New assignments for the seven brigadier generals of the line were announced Nov. 4 by the War Department as follows:

Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey, transferred from command of the 13th Field Artillery brigade at Fort Bragg, N. C., to command the First Artillery brigade at Fort Hoyle, Maryland, effective March 1.

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, assigned to succeed General McCloskey in command of the 13th Field Artillery brigade, effective upon completion of his present tour of duty in Hawaii.

Brig. Gen. Robert S. Abernethy, assigned to command the San Francisco port of embarkation, Fort Mason, Calif., effective upon completion of his present tour of duty in Hawaii.

Brig. Gen. James A. Woodruff, transferred from command of the San Francisco port of embarkation to duty with the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery brigade, Hawaii, effective March 12.

Brig. Gen. Clement A. Trott, transferred from command of the Eighteenth Brigade at Boston to command the Twenty-second Brigade of the Hawaiian Division, effective March 18.

Brig. Gen. Louis M. Nutzman, assigned to command the Eighteenth Brigade, effective upon completion of his present tour of duty in Hawaii.

Brig. Gen. Robert C. Fox, transferred from command of the Second Field Artillery brigade at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to command the Eleventh Field Artillery brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, effective March 12.

Berlin Regrets London Stand For Soviets in New Locarno

Official A. L. A. Station
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"Road Closed"

I NEVER realize more keenly that a prohibition is an invitation than when I see a road that is barred. "Road closed," I read, and instantly my pulse quickens and my feet tingle to enter. "Road legally closed," the legend may say, and the adverb, superficially claiming the support of the law, is a lure to which the additional warning, "Persons using this road do so at their own risk," adds more witchery.

Their own risk, say I. Puff! And into the road I turn; not always, of course, but when time and occasion serve.

There must be hundreds of such roads, coming out by chance on the great highways, and transformed from commonplaceness into mystery by the admonition that checks entrance.

Often these roads look easy—ample, smooth, and even-surfaced—but that appearance is a delusion. The surfacing promptly merges into sand and pebbles. Ruts and protruding rocks, sleep grades and an ever-dwindling width soon show the road's real quality. This is no discouragement except to drivers of low-hung cars. The proper way is to go with a car as far as the car seems to like it, and then rely upon one's feet. Many times that bold and unaccommodated effort is well repaid. You never know what you are going to find. It may be just trees and bushes and roadside prettiness; it may be relics of interesting and substantial human habitation.

ONCE WE were tempted, Optimus and I, into a road that had evidently served as the longest distance between two given points. It climbed out of the turnpike by a fine brick-ended farmhouse and crept back again into the public eye not more than two miles farther on. Between those two extremes, each marked "Legally closed," the road clambered up one side of a hill and down another for fully six miles. We knew that it did not do that just for the fun of hill climbing. All the while we were going up we kept saying to each other, "This road goes somewhere," but for a long, steep way it seemed to go simply to woodlots and huckleberry pastures. It was sweet, with scent of pine and fern, and when we looked back we found that from its narrow shelf we could get a charming view of the valley with a waterway and checkered fields. But all this, we felt, was only incidental to the objective of the road.

Presently Optimus announced, "We're coming to a house." "I can't see it," I complained, crossing over to get his view. "Neither can I, but look," he said, and he pointed to some old apple trees. "And see the stone walls. Those lots were moving once."

Then we came up over another rise in the road and before us stood the remains of a house. There was not a great deal left to judge it by except its proportions. The roof had fallen in, and the broken window-panes showed that boys had also traveled the road. The sagging floors forbade our entering, but we prowled about outside our hearts' content and by amazing chance found almost buried in the ground one of the pendants that had ornamented the overhang of the second story. We peered in at the window openings and wondered at the size and number of the fireplaces, and we became agitated because no local historian had marked that ancient "saltbox" with its date.

"But who could see it if it were marked, with the road closed?" we reflected. Naturally the discovery of the old house had an aftermath, as our wanderings usually have. It meant that we drove to the nearest village in search of information, and that the postmaster sent us to an old gentleman, who sent us to an old lady, who called in her sister, who said the house had been built by the first settler in those parts and that it must be more than two hundred years old.

It is the exception rather than the rule to find houses still standing on these disused roads, but they are rich in cellar holes. I remember a road that we explored in New Hampshire. It cut into the woods so abruptly between a pine tree and a clump of sumach that we passed it several times one summer without seeing it. Then one day, the "Road closed" sign caught our attention and we promptly accepted the challenge. This, too, was a road that went up and up. Halfway between hither and yon we noticed a clearing in the brush that most of the way crowded close to the wheel ruts. All around were tall pines and maples, but the clearing, only about forty feet square, was covered with sward and free from even the stumps of trees. It looked like a house lot, yet there was no cellar hole. We pondered over it, finally gave up the puzzle, and went on. We did find a few cellar holes and as many as six other roads, all but indistinguishable, that led off from the one we were traveling.

IN TIME we reached a used highway and later a village, and there Optimus made friends with the storekeeper. Yes, the storekeeper knew that road all right. It hadn't been closed long. Too many roads in this town to take care of. Too many roads and too few folks. Two hundred miles of roads and only three hundred taxpayers. Had to shut off some of the roads or bump up taxes to take care of 'em. That cleared place on the road? That was where the schoolhouse stood. Used to have twenty, thirty children in the school up there. They came down from the houses on all those byroads. Used to be six times as many people in this town as there are now.

"I guess that closed sign is going to be taken down," he continued as he counted out change. "Some city fellow has bought the whole side of the mountain, so I suppose he'll put up another sign, 'Private property. No trespassing.' Good borrying on the edge of those woods."

OPEN CLOSED ROADS are very old, sometimes the very earliest to be constructed. One of these coincides, briefly, with a part of an ancient military road built in the early days of the colonies. Some two hundred years ago, across unbroken country, army surveyors and sweating farmers' boys and their oxen thrust a rude thoroughfare that served for transporting troops and provisions. Inns were built at convenient intervals, and occasionally a village grew around an inn. Farm land was taken up, and the military road became, here and there, a town highway, and all together played its part in the development of the country.

One small section of that long-forgotten government project ends at a deserted hamlet. There is a stream, a ruined mill and a broken dam, and the foundations of a vanished bridge. We come so far and have to stop. Optimus wishes he had his wading boots, but I am willing to sit on the bank and look across. On the other side of the brook a faint trace of the road can be seen, barely discernible, mounting into the woods. For us, shod as we are, it is inaccessible. This, I believe, is the best of all our roads, for it still keeps us wondering about what lies beyond.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Life Begins For Leonardo

PIERO was proud of his brave boys, and brought a pedagogue to Vinci, to teach them in the subjects with which a gentleman's children should be familiar. But Leonardo was distinguished above them all by his insatiable questioning, searching on all sides for knowledge, and never content save with clear demonstrations. Vasari says that, "In arithmetic, he often confounded the master who taught him, by his reasonings and by the difficulty of the problems he proposed." His ardent observations in the open fields and on the rocky heights were echoed by his earnest labors in the library and over the student's desk; and his life seemed consecrated to one object—to know.

From his earliest years, he devoted himself also to music, and quickly learned how to improvise both words and melodies, and to fill the ancient halls of the castle with the sweet harmonies of the lute and guitar. This, indeed, was not enough to satisfy him; and he invented a new form of the lyre, with which to develop fresh ideas in harmony.

In those happy days men ripened fast, and entered the battle of life before they passed their teens. The artist learned to draw by drawing, the musician by playing, the poet by rhyming, and not by being told, for years, how to do these things. The reign of the academy and the lecture was yet far away; and genius made its own rules, and felt its own way, slowly and painfully, sometimes indeed wrongly, but, in the long run, surely and freely.

Almost from his infancy, Leonardo had been familiar with the use of the pencil, and he frequently turned aside from the drudgery of mathematics to amuse himself by drawing. The same paper which held his columns of figures and lettered angles was adorned with simple bits of landscape or quaint little caricatures. At last these sketches attracted such attention that Ser Piero carried several of them to his friend, Andrea Verrocchio, a famous artist of Florence, who was amazed at their originality, and strongly advised that the youth should become a painter.

About the year 1470, Leonardo left his father's home, and entered the picture-shop of Verrocchio, that kind old master who held his pupils as his children, and taught them with a consecrated zeal. His dry and precise manner reflected the hard and cold school of early Florentine art, with its confused composition, naive sentiment, and melancholy coloring, and an exactness derived from his long practice in sculpture. Verrocchio was also a musician and a geometer, and thus had many points of contact with his disciple; but his chief excellence was in architecture and sculpture and in making exquisite "religious jewelry."—From "Leonardo da Vinci," by M. F. SWENERTS (1879).

How Many Women

How many women have sat thus in the sun. Watching their children run. The needle in their fingers, but their eyes Lifted above their sewing to surprise Some motion, swift and wild, some joy complete. To watch those tentative hands and busy feet Following an absorbing path between One dandelion and another on the green. These suns are old—nor is it a new thing For hearts to feel and recognize their spring.

ELIZABETH COATS-WORTH



GIRL WITH A LANTERN ON A BALCONY, BY HARUNOBU (1718-1770)

HARUNOBU was the first among the craftsmen of the Ukiyo-e School in Japan to use several blocks, and thus achieve varied coloring in the wood-block print. His predecessors had done portraits on the block, depicting chiefly members of the acting profession. Harunobu extended the subject matter by representing ladies as they moved about gracefully in daily life, wearing ornamental robes. With benefit of sensitively graded tones and beautifully modulated lines, he created some of the most admirable prints. While he worked, he exercised great influence over print-makers and was responsible for reducing the size of the print and the figure as well, thus achieving more refinement. The polychrome print combined the mediums of line and color, and in the hands of the more gifted Ukiyo-e artists yielded handsome results. To this day the tradition holds with little deviation. Since the advent of Impressionism in Paris in the seventies, Japanese prints had farther-reaching influences. Painters like Whistler and Degas and Gauguin admittedly accepted ideas from the prints which had come to Europe during their day.

This print of the "Girl with a Lantern on a Balcony" reveals the distinguishing qualities of Harunobu's hand, the sparkling design of the blossoming branch, the gentility of the lady's facial features, and the fine broad swing of her robes. The diagonal line of the balcony is typical, a foil to the opposing diagonal direction of the form of the lady. Against

Exploring Liberia

NO ONE asked me why I wanted to go, although I had been told by many authorities on Africa that the Republic of Liberia resented intruders.

I examined the usual blank map upon the wall, a few towns along the coast, a few villages along the border. "Have you been here?" I said. "No, no," the large man said. "We let them come to us."

The other man stuck a round red seal on my passport; it bore the National Mark, a three-masted ship, a palm tree, a dove flying overhead, and the legend "The love of liberty brought us here." Above the same red seal I had to sign the "Declaration of an Alien about to depart for the Republic of Liberia."

We climbed steeply from the frontier post at Foya and from the first village we came to we could see the bush between the huts, falling away, a ragged cascade, towards the sea, lifting and falling and swelling into green plains; hundreds of miles of them, tall palms sticking out above the rest like the brushes of chimney sweeps.

Though nearly all the villages at which I stayed had these common properties: a hill, a stream, palaver-house and forge, the glowing ember carried round at dark, the cows and goats standing between the huts, the little grove of banana-trees like clusters of tall green feathers gathering dust, not one was quite the same. However tired I became of the seven-hour trek through the untidy and unbeautiful forest, I never wearied of the villages in which I spent the night. . . . Their laughter and their happiness were the most courageous things in nature. Love, it has been said, was invented in Europe by the troubadours, but it existed here without the trappings of civilization. They were tender towards their children (I seldom heard a crying child, unless at the sight of a white face, and never saw one beaten), they were tender towards each other in a gentle muffle of way; they didn't scream or "rag"; they never revealed the rasper nerves of the European poor in shrill speech or sudden blows. One was aware the whole time of a standard of courtesy to which it was one's responsibility to conform.

And these were the people one had been told by the twisters, the commercial agents, on the coast that one couldn't trust. "A black will always do you down." It was no good protesting later that one had not come across a single example of dishonesty from the boys, from the carriers, from the natives in the interior: only gentleness, kindness, an honesty which one would not have found, or at least dared to assume, was there, in Europe. It astonished me that I was able to travel through an unpolluted country with twenty-five men who knew that my money-box contained what to them was a fortune in silver.—GRAHAM GREENE, in "Journey Without Maps" (London: Heinemann, New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

the deep black background the lantern, the blossoms, the skin look luminous. Harunobu used as many as eight blocks for conveying the subtle color schemes of his prints.

D. A.

Dva svědkové

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

V JEDNE provincii rozlehlé římské říše stál před devatenácti stoletími dobrý a laskavý muž v soudní síni před římským vládcem, aby se zodpovídal z obžaloby, při níž šlo o jeho život. Po několik let tento muž byl procházel mezi utrpením, nemocí, utrpením, zarmoutením a kázání příchodu království Božího. Pořád však jeho učení nebylo v souladu s ustanoveným náboženským řádem, a poněvadž tvrdil, že je synem Božím, vzbudil odpor kněžstva a byl přiveden před římského prokurátora v obvinění, že bránil vzdávající císařovi povinnou úctu a že se prohlašoval králem. Nezávisle tělesné mysli k duchovní ideji byl tím dán výraz.

Přítel, představitel velké světské moci, odvozoval svou pravomoc od vlády, jež panovala nad mnohými národy světa, ažal se vidného Nazaretského: "Tedy král jsi ty?" Ježíš byl již prohlášen, že jeho království není z tohoto světa, a učinil ve své odpovědi tuto významnou výpověď (Jan 18:37): "Já jsem se k tomu narodil, a proto jsem na svět přišel, abych svědčil o pravdě." Toto bylo tedy jeho svatým posláním: zjevit a prokázat pravdu byti. Věrnost, s kterou plnil své Bohem určené poslání, opravnila jej k titulu Spasitele světa.

Zda nemají všichni lidé nějakou naději na spásu a zda nesluší mnozí upřímně podle svých nejlepších možností, aby ji dosáhli? Avšak křesťané, kteří zakládají svou naději ve spásu jedině na lidské oběti Krista Ježíše za druhé lidi vykonané, musí dosíci vyššího porozumění jeho životnímu poslání, a musí počít chápání božského Principu, jenž je podkladem pravdy, již učil.

Křesťanství vědci trvají v hlubokém obdivu před velikostí Ježíšovy klidné důstojnosti v římské soudní síni a hloubají o jeho svědectví: "Já jsem se k tomu narodil, a proto jsem na svět přišel, abych svědčil o pravdě." Měl bychom si též připomenouti, že při jiné příležitosti dříve řekl (Jan 8:32): "Poznáte pravdu, a pravda vás vysvobodí." Křesťanská Věda zjevuje vykupitelskou moc věčného Krista. Studium této Vědy získáváme hlubšího zření ve slova Mistrova a jasnějšího pochopení důležitosti jeho mocných skutků. V "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu str. 26) píše Mary Baker Eddy: "Božská Pravda, Život a Láska daly Ježíšovi vládu nad hříchem, nemocí a smrtí. Jeho poslání bylo zjevit Vědu nebeskou bytí, dokázat, co Bůh jest a co koná pro člověka."

Jen dosažením znalosti "Vědy nebeského bytí" jsme spaseni od lůstí této smrtelné existence. Všechno nahromaděné hmotné vědění věků nepřineslo lidstvu spásy. Podivuhodné pokroky fyzických věd nedaly nám trvalého bezpečí nebo zdraví. Aby došlo spásy, musí lidstvo obáti poselství obou Božích svědků, Krista Ježíše a Křesťanské Vědy. Duchovním smyslem rozpoznáváme hříchoprostého člověka Bohem stvořeného, jenž na věky bezpečí jest v Božské Lásce.

Před svým ukřižováním, zmrtvýchvstáním a nanebevstoupením mohl Kristus Ježíš v pozneseném pochopení prohlásit (Jan 17:4, 8, 22, 23): "Já jsem oslavil tebe, zemi; dílo jsem vykonal, kteréž jsi mi dal, abych činil. . . . Nebo slova, kteráž jsi mi dal, dal jsem jim; a oni je přijali. . . . A já tu slávu, kterouž jsi mi dal, jim jsem dal, aby oni byli jedno, jako my jedno jsme. . . . aby dokonali bytí v jedno." Pro svou víru v nesmrtelnost svých slov, pro jistotu, že jeho učení bude trvat, proto, že se povznese k té duchovní výši, v níž mohl vidět a dokazovat nicotu tělesné mysli a věškerost Duha, prohlásil Ježíš, že jeho dílo jest skončeno. Nemilosrdná hmotná moc mohla se pokusit o zabuzení jeho lidského života, nemohla se však dotknouti pravdy, které přišel učiti, a provázky utajili jeho průkazy při-

The Two Witnesses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A province of the far-flung Roman Empire, over nineteen centuries ago, a good and gentle man stood in the judgment hall before the Roman governor on trial for his life. For several years this man had been going about healing the sick, comforting the sorrowing, and preaching the coming of the kingdom of God. But because his teaching was not in accord with the established religious order, and because he claimed to be the Son of God, he had aroused the antagonism of the priesthood and had been brought before the Roman procurator, charged with forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, and claiming to be a king. The carnal mind's hatred of the spiritual idea was being exemplified.

Pilate, the representative of great worldly power, deriving his authority from the government that dominated many of the nations of the earth, demanded of the gentle Nazarene, "Art thou a king then?" Jesus had already declared that his kingdom was not of this world, and in reply made that momentous statement (John 18:37): "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." This, then, was his sacred mission: to reveal and demonstrate the truth of being. His faithfulness in fulfilling his divinely appointed mission rightfully endowed him with the title of Saviour of the world.

Have not all men some hope of salvation, and are not many earnestly striving to the best of their ability to attain it? But Christians who are basing their hope of salvation on Christ Jesus' vicarious human sacrifice alone, must gain a higher understanding of his life mission, and begin to comprehend the divine Principle underlying the truth he taught.

Christian Scientists stand in profound admiration before the grandeur of Jesus' calm dignity in the Roman hall of judgment, and ponder deeply his testimony: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." We should also remember that on a former occasion he said (John 8:32): "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science reveals the redemptive power of the eternal Christ. Through the study of this Science we gain a truer insight into the Master's words and a clearer apprehension of the "import of his mighty works. In 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures' (p. 26) Mary Baker Eddy writes: 'Divine Truth, Life, and Love gave Jesus authority over sin, sickness, and death. His mission was to reveal the Science of celestial being, to prove what God is and what He does for man.'

Only through attaining a knowledge of 'the

Science of celestial being' are we saved from the illusions of this mortal existence. All the accumulated material knowledge of the ages has not brought salvation to humanity. The marvelous advances made in the physical sciences have not conferred permanent security or health. To gain salvation, mankind must heed the message of God's two witnesses, Christ Jesus and Christian Science. Through spiritual sense we discern the sinless man of God's creating, who is eternally safe in divine Love.

Before his crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension, Christ Jesus in exalted apprehension could declare (John 17:4, 8, 22, 23): "I have glorified thee on the earth: I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. . . . I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me; and they have received them. . . . and the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one. . . . that they may be made perfect in one." Because of his faith in the immortality of his words, because of the certainty that his teaching would endure, because he had risen to that spiritual height where he could see and prove the nothingness of the carnal mind and the allness of Spirit, Jesus declared that his work was finished. Ruthless material power might attempt the destruction of his human life, but it could not touch the truth he came to teach, nor hide forever his demonstration of the presence of divine Love. Neither could it deprive him of his title of Saviour.

Although for many centuries man's rightful dominion "over all the earth" was to a great extent lost to view, today Christian Science is proving man's freedom from bondage to material methods of healing and religious superstition, and is showing that all may be triumphant over the carnal mind through spiritual understanding. The Christ Science is heralding anew the presence and power of infinite Spirit as triumphant over all, and is proving that fear, hate, revenge, cruelty, and selfishness vanish before the gentle majesty of ministering Love.

Mankind is listening to the celestial message of Christian Science, and throughout the whole earth the presence of the Christ is again being evidenced in the healing of sickness and sin. Today the Messianic idea is leavening human consciousness, and humanity rejoices at its appearing and welcomes its redemptive power.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

Setting for the Season

LIGHT the candles, lay the fire, Pull the creaking shutters in. Now the mind and heart desire Warmth, contentment. Now the bin Sags with apples; now the sky Is cold as slate. The clever cat, Afoot all summer, slides by Close to me and purrs. And that I understand—that brief ecstatic Rub against the chimney bricks. That curling up, that enigmatic Gazing at the fire; no tricks Of a senseless creature, those. For now I too draw near, settle myself, And breathe in deeply, seeing how New books have gathered on the shelf.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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Fisher Girls From Scotland Flock to Yarmouth for Work

GREAT YARMOUTH, Eng.—Blue Bonnets are over the border. But this time it is the kerchiefs of the Scottish fisher girls instead of the bonnets of raiding border chiefs. The fisher girls come here—many of them with their menfolk—to wrest a livelihood from the same cold sea which washes their own northern shores. Special trains bring the girls each year from the Highlands and Isles of Scotland to this old town where the land is almost as flat as the water.

Work at Lively Pace
"Aye, I like it fine," a soft-voiced girl wearing a bright blue handkerchief on her hair, told an interviewer. "The other part of the year? Mostly we stay at home, but sometimes we go into service."

Hard working and energetic, these girls work at a pace amazing to the uninitiated. Their days begin at 6 o'clock in the morning, and, if catches are good, last until 6, 7 or even 9 o'clock at night. But most of them like the occupation and expect to go on doing the same work year after year—it is freer to live this way than as a domestic servant, they say. In many cases, this is the only alternative for these daughters of crofters and fishermen, for the remote districts of Scotland have no staple industries to absorb them.

Follow Fishing Fleet
Many of the girls follow the fishing fleet from place to place—Lerwick, Oban, Wick, Peterhead. During the summer months, when the boats are fishing off the coasts of Scotland, the fisher girls often live in wooden billets provided for them by their employers and "do" for themselves, but by the time they

come to Yarmouth the weather is cold, so they lodge in the town. This year 2500 Scottish girls were here preparing the herrings brought in by the drifters for home and export markets. Working at their benches or walking on the quay with bare arms folded in woolen scarf or shawl, their black oilskin aprons, rubber boots and gay handkerchiefs lend a colorful note to the fish wharf. Some, indeed, have discarded the traditional handkerchief for black or brown berets, but most of the girls still cling to their red, blue and green handkerchiefs.

Uncountable Barrels
Fishwharf, where the Yarmouth herring industry is concentrated, wears an air of habitual and businesslike efficiency. It is a place of baskets and barrels. Horse-drawn carts piled high with empty baskets are on their way to the drifters for fresh supplies of herrings; barrels uncountable are stacked in the curers' yards, waiting to be filled by the fisher girls; drifters are anchored at the quay-side, their smoking funnels obscuring a long line of masts, as they unload the morning's catch.

Good Prices This Year
Catches this year were light at first, but prices high, so the fishermen didn't grumble. The catch for the week ending Oct. 17 amounted to only 43,287 crans (a cran equals about 1400 fish or 28 stone) compared with 75,126 crans for the same period in 1935. The catch for the week in 1936, however, realized £75,183 compared with £57,313 for the same week in 1935, the average price for this period in 1936 being 34s. 8d. a cran as

against 15s. 3d. last year. So the fishermen were getting more money for less fish.

On Co-operative Basis
Scottish drifters work on a co-operative basis—most of them own their own nets and may have a share in the boat. Most of the English boats, however, are owned by companies, and the men are paid on a wage basis.

Gale warnings, therefore, may mean more to the Scottish than the English fisherman as in bad

weather the Scotsman may, in losing his nets, lose all he has and be unable to fish again that season. So he keeps his weather eye open and sometimes decides that discretion is the better part of valor.

This year 843 drifters were fishing from this town and its neighbor, Lowestoft. Of these 546 were Scottish boats manned by 5300 fishermen—each drifter normally carries a crew of 10 men. The remainder were English boats drawn

from the coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk.

Radio Communication
Many of the drifters now carry radio transmitting sets so that the skippers can communicate with the owners and traders on shore, and other vessels at sea.

Eighty per cent of the herrings caught, it is estimated, are "Scotch-cured" for export to Europe—Germany, Poland, Soviet Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Netherlands and other countries. The rest of the

catch is transformed into bloaters for export to Greece, Italy and Egypt, "Klondyked," that is, sent on ice as fresh herrings, to Germany and Poland, or used for the home trade.

Prizes for Best Catches
Like most industries the herring industry has suffered from the trade recession of recent years, but hope is expressed that better times are coming. To give the trade a flip, therefore, prizes for the best single

catches of the season have been offered by Mme. Frunier, French restaurateur, who believes that people should eat more herring.

The competition has received the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Herring Industry Board and the Scottish and English Herring Associations. So far, the best single catch this season has been made by the drifter Riant which landed 300,000 herring, realizing about £325.

The Herring Fleet Is In



Copyright Fox Photos, Ltd.

Nearly 850 of These Fishing Boats, or Drifters, Gathered at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, Eng., for the 1936 Season

Canal Extension Urged for Trade Of Czechoslovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Landlocked Czechoslovakia, dependent upon foreign states for its overseas trade, has recently taken up seriously the question of still further development of its canal system. The water transport conference which met recently at Pforz, in Moravia, dealt at length with this question, especially with the projected canals for linking up the Danube with the Elbe and the Oder.

Big Savings in Tariffs
It has been calculated that transport by water, linking Czechoslovak trade with the Baltic and North seas, will mean great savings in tariffs and will considerably cheapen import of raw material and export of manufactured goods.

Opposition to such schemes in the past have always come from the railways which feared the new competition. But it is now declared that this opposition has been overcome.

Internal Loan Proposed
The Danube is of great commercial importance to this country and the linking up of this main waterway with the two rivers which flow north would open new possibilities of trade.

The scheme would give employment for 20,000 workers for five to seven years. The boat-building business would also greatly profit by such an undertaking. The length of canals to be constructed would be 375 miles. The project would probably be financed through an internal loan backed by Government guarantee.

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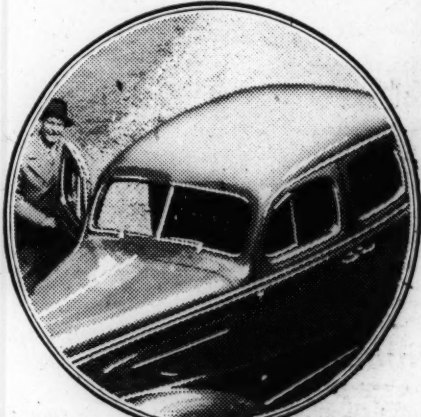
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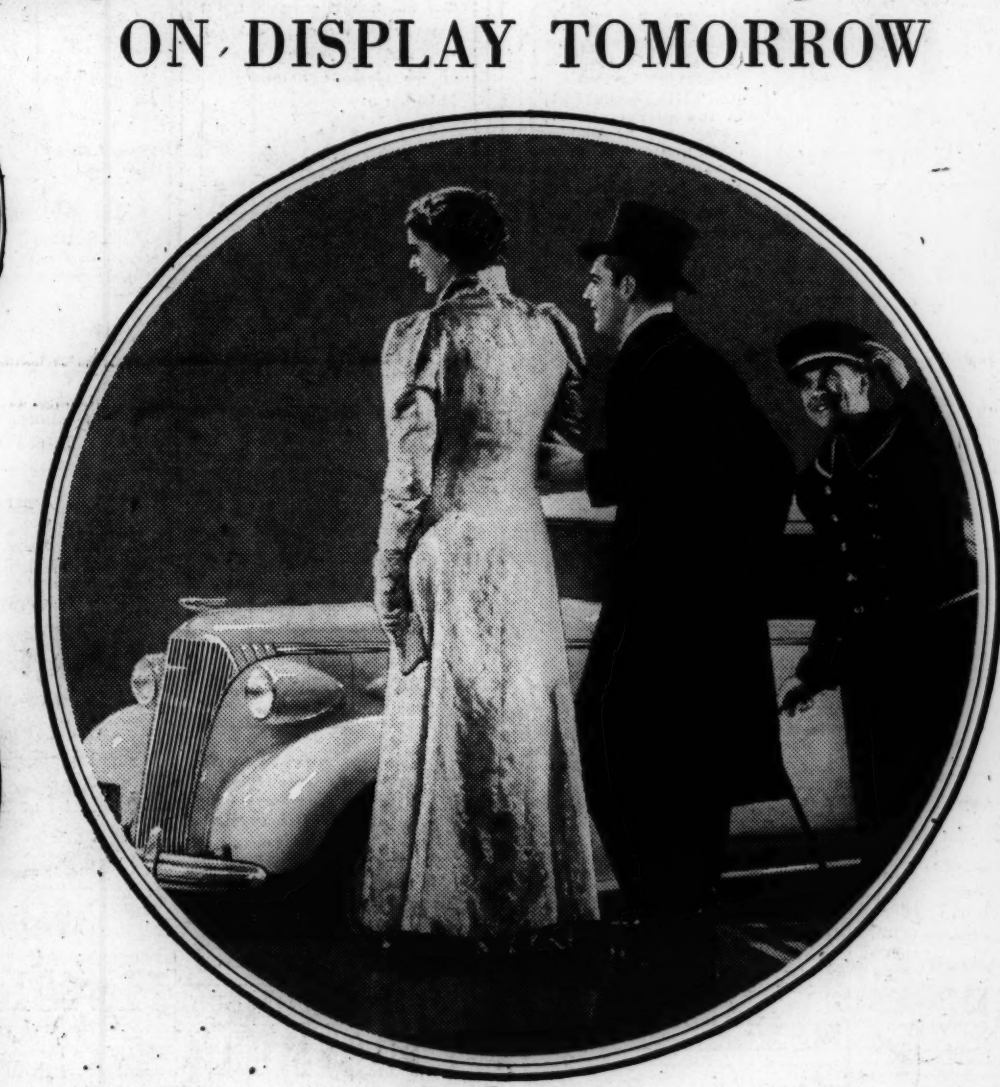
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It's the newest of all low-priced cars... new in every feature, fitting and fabric... also the most thoroughly safe, the most thoroughly proved, the most thoroughly dependable.

TOMORROW, Chevrolet will present the brilliant successor to the only complete low-priced car—Chevrolet for 1937, the complete car—completely new. You'll want to see it, for it reveals an even greater measure of superiority over its field than the fine car which in 1936 set a new all-time high in Chevrolet sales.

Chevrolet for 1937 is new all through... new in the unequalled beauty of its **Diamond Crown Speedline Styling**... new in the unmatched comfort and safety of its **All-Silent, All-Steel Body**, now available for the first time on any low-priced car... and

most excitingly new in the greatly increased power and acceleration of its **High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine**. Then, too, this thrilling motor car is proved all through. It embodies all the extra-value features which have made Chevrolet dependable and complete beyond any other car in its price range.

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Lyman Urges Parole Board Of Career Men

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 5:06 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet
Saturday, 6:48 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

It was learned that the honor was accorded Mr. Liming because of the success of the Boston chamber in its vigorous attacks against new taxes. Many chambers of commerce throughout the country are already employing the methods used by the Boston chamber, and more of them wish to learn of the program followed, directly from the Boston organization's secretary.

STATE AND ORPHEUM
—Jean Harlow, William
Powell, Myrna Loy and
Spencer Tracy in "Li-
belled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both
theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Washing-
ton in Virginia," "Easy Aces," "Pardon
Mr. Sox," "Stranger Than Fiction."

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"A President Goes to the White House," by Mrs. Bertha C. Miller, with movies. Parker Hill branch library, 1497 Tremont Street. 7:45.

trip from North Station on 1:32 train to East Lexington. Three hour ride through Lexington, Burlington, Bedford and Billerica. Also natural history hike. Meet at Wildwood Street, corner Church Street, Winchester, at 2. Walk to Winter Pond and Horn Pond Hill.

ns' Hospital at Bedford. The council
voted 8 to 1 against suspension
of the rules, despite the Governor's
request. The confirmation action

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

the above amount. An effort will be made to have the council vote on the appropriation at its next meeting Monday evening.

Monday evening.

POLITICAL

LODGE

WBZ-7 P.M. Tonight

A MESSAGE OF THANKS

Francis H. McCarthy, Brockton, St. Beverly, Mass.

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Were Your Rugs Last Cleaned?

Six months ago? A year ago? Two years ago? Perhaps you'd better look them over now and see just what they need. Then send them to us at once, so that you will have them back on your floor, fresh, clean and color-fast before cold weather is here to stay.

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Fur coats reined with your choice of silk, crepe or brocade materials, \$8.

Latest Styles of Coats on display. Convenient terms arranged.

Hudson Seal Coat (dyed muskrat) Made to Order, Best Quality Pelts Used \$175.00
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Browns French Seal (dyed coyote) 72.50
Esiko Seal 72.50

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Hurley Pledges His Efforts For Pay-as-You-Go Policy

(Continued From Page 11)

lished, Mr. Hurley then plans to turn to Massachusetts citizens, to municipal officials, to industrial heads and even to banks to forge a united, forthright public demand and desire for sound administration of this relief program and to arouse a conscientious urge for industrial re-employment of relief workers as fast as possible.

When this problem of relief and re-employment is thus well established, Mr. Hurley expects to be in a position to determine the State's financial and administrative needs. He will know better by how much it will be possible to reduce expend-

itures and what changes must be made in personnel, if any. He expects to be in a strong position to dictate his own demand—a good, clean, honest government.

The conference was distinctive for its informality, its pleasant discussion in which the reporters were free to express their opinions and Mr. Hurley felt at liberty to talk "off the record" without fear of being misquoted. This atmosphere, it was noted, was in marked contrast to Governor Curley's often harried press conferences, where the Governor dominates the interview and the reporters are limited to a period only long enough to make commentary notes.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Well... it certainly wasn't very bright of us to get you all excited (at least that was our primary idea) over the "styry" new toilettries last week, and then leave you sort of hanging in mid-air, guessing, when it came to their name. So now we'll tell you... it's Sunclime... otherwise how would you all know what to ask for when you go in to investigate them at Jordan Marsh's, in case you missed that column, let us again explain that these are the liquids that allow you to cleanse your skin with the juices of sun-ripened lemon and lime, tone it with papayas, lubricate it with avocadoes, and protect it with Persian linens! The special introductory set sells for \$1.95... and gives you four good-sized bottles. Regular size bottles of each are \$1.50.

Satin House Robes

We've often wondered if there was any other solid hour and a half during the entire day in which the average wife and mother concentrates as much activity as that hour and a half between the hour of 7 a. m. and 8:30! Because that's the time when mother gets up and "shifts into high" and stays there until the last youngster has been kissed good-by and heads for school. Along with unpeeling things she superintends the breakfast getting, sets the table, calls up to remind little Horace that he must hurry, runs a hot iron over little Ella's hair ribbon (the only blue one in the house!), sees that the oatmeal reaches just the right consistency before it's served, unties a knot in Horace's shoelace, that does justice to any sailor, and then sits down to breakfast... remembering to smile her very nicest, and wondering perhaps if she by any chance resembles the pictures in the advertisements. At this time of the day most women wish to appear fully clothed, yet they don't want to devote the time to the entire process of dressing for the day. So there they are... up against that age-old question, "What shall I wear?" Now with this daily program frothy negligees are naturally ruled out... and a short flannel bath robe looks a trifle out of place. So... to those who are confronted with this problem, and are seriously look-

ing for a solution that's as practical as it is economical, may we suggest the polka dot satin house robes at T. D. Whitney's (Temple Place) for the mere sum of \$1.95! Across the breakfast table it'll give you a bit of glamour (and it's got to be pretty good to give this illusion at that hour of the day), with its collar with long, wavy revers, and long tight sleeves that have a wee puff at the shoulder. Yet they're practical enough... both in color and material... to "stand the gaff." And if the bacon spatters thither, and the oatmeal shoots asunder, you won't have to immediately transcribe the injury into terms of dollars and cents, and tearfully wonder why you don't wear dungarees and be done with it! Because, though we aren't really making any promises (because nobody promised us), any satin we've ever been intimate with was quite at home in a tub of soapy water... and we don't see why these wouldn't be. Incidentally the skirt; very long, is one of those seven-gore affairs, and the shiny sash is usually of a plain, contrasting color. Available in navy blue with tiny red or green dots, wine with green dots, or brown, maroon, navy and brown with white dots.

Cozy With Warmth

The lovely satin damask brocade evening coats and wraps they're showing so many of, this season, are just gay deceivers. That is, they look far from capable of getting you to and from the theater in anything but a practically frigid condition. But that's where they do their deceiving because most of them (at least those we got next to and fingered) are interlined with woolly material, and then covered with a satin lining. So they're downright cozy with warmth. At Chandler's, just to name one shop where you'll find them.

Funny we didn't notice those little felt Tyrolean hats at Jay's at the beginning of the football season, rather than the tag end! Not that you necessarily need a football game as an excuse to wear one of the things, but they'd be most appropriate. Then, too, when laid out flat (they'll pack into a week end bag like anything) football look just like a definite football. It's a definitely off-the-face model, the brim turns back in front... and if you can boast of a "widow's peak," then all the better. We remember seeing them in brown, yellow, and green... with contrasting lacings... but there may be other colors that we missed. Right on the street floor. In fact they were on the belt counter the day we saw them.

Evening Slippers

A slim ankle may not need flatterer... but that doesn't mean that it can't be! Now when there are evening slippers like the one we saw at R. H. Stearns around... that have a narrow braided strap right at the ankle, it's there for two purposes... for looks, and to anchor the slipper to your foot! Open toe (but only a peep for a change), open shank, and made of the best looking satin. In black or white. The price of this frivolity is \$12.95.

For Little Ella

Now offhand we can't think of a quicker way of making little Ella resemble a little lady than by rigging her out in one of Filene's Wellesley Shop (we haven't looked for them in the Boston store, but they may be there, too) outfits that consist of matching coat, hat and leggings sets. They're very trim looking, no fussed-up business, or attempts at trimming. A tiny velvet collar in a shade a bit deeper than that of the coat sets it off just enough. (A whiff of a ruff to match costs something like \$1.15 extra, if you think she'll take kindly to the idea.) In iris, brown, green and blue tweed. All this for \$10.95.

J. T. (A Tuesday and Friday feature.)

What's Going On in the Arts

The Composers' Forum Laboratory

AT THE meeting of the Forum Laboratory in Faelten Hall two weeks ago, it was evident that more space was needed to accommodate those who were interested in these programs. The Laboratory therefore has moved its center of activity to Repertory Hall, and last night presented Walter Helfer and a program of his works before an audience of excellent size.

Mr. Helfer is a Lawrence man who began his study of music at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1919 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He studied further with the late Stuart Mason in Boston, following that with periods of study in Paris with Caussade, and Respighi in Rome. He is at present assistant professor of music at Hunter College in New York City.

The program selected by Mr. Helfer last night included an "Appassionata" for violin and piano (Messrs. Alessandro Niccoli and Justin B. Sandridge); A Southern Serenade, (Messrs. Farber, Green and Smalley); Elegiac Sonata for piano (Justin B. Sandridge) and a String Quartet in G (Messrs. Farber, Green, Zazofsky and Smalley).

In fairness to Mr. Helfer, it should be stated that this program hardly did him justice as a composer—not because of incompetence in the performance of the numbers, but because of the slight intrinsic value of the numbers themselves, with the notable exception of the string quartet which, with another composition for orchestra, won the composer the Prix de Rome. This opus is in three movements—Allegretto non Troppo, Lento and Allegro con Spirito, and while it reveals no revolutionary ideas either in harmonic structure or in the ground plan, it serves to introduce the composer as a melodist, thoroughly conversant with the mechanical details of his craft. The accepted sonata-form usually found in the orthodox string quartet is not too closely followed, the work being more in the nature of a rhapsody in three parts. The writing is smooth, for the most part very clear and only occasionally verbose. In the performance of it, this commentator found it interesting to observe better unanimity among the members of the quartet, together with a more apparent feeling for tonal values than has been noted upon previous occasions. Mention should also be made of the sensitive performance

In Boston Début

Stanley Fletcher

Pianist, Who Will Play in Jordan Hall Tuesday Evening

of Mr. Sandridge, who repeated the Andante Cantabile of the pianoforte sonata upon request during the question hour which followed the program.

New Motion Pictures

THE new program at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, which began yesterday, demonstrates once more that two distinctly medium pictures do not atone for a single good one. "Here Comes Carole," a frenzied little farce about a Hollywood gossip radio-caster, is the more entertaining of the dualers with rapid fire dialogue and the velvet singing voice of Miss Anne Nagel to recommend it.

Kent Carter the dirt disher of the air waves, is a press agent who has been fired for refusing to conceal the fact that the idol of millions of American women has not clay feet—but a wife and two children. Embittered, the young p. a. lands a job telling the inside news about Hollywood which includes generous smearing for the film hero. Eventually, he becomes entangled with gangsters (who doesn't in the films

these days?) refuses to be intimidated by them and finally forces a murder confession from the hoodlums.

Mr. Alexander plays the p. a. energetically, proving adept at the wisecrack style of comedy. Glenda Farrell is also in the picture and special mention is due John Sheehan for his sentimental gangster rôle.

Also on the program is a film version of "The Noose," by H. H. Van Loan and Willard Mack, entitled, "I'd Give My Life." Even the youthful spontaneity of Tom Brown and the polished acting of Sir Guy Standing can't pull this dreary vehicle out of the doldrums. The story concerns a gangster's son who kills his father when the latter threatens to blackmail the boy's mother, now married to the governor of the state. The film has good melodramatic potentialities but most of them have been sacrificed to the cause of blues singing. Frances Drake, Janet Beecher, Robert Gleckler, Helen Lowell and Paul Hurst are in the cast.

"Fate" Waller, elephantine pianist who brought his band to the Keith Boston Theater yesterday displays a refreshing quality of showmanship usually lacking in orchestra leaders. The fact that Mr. Waller is not an orchestra leader may have something to do with this. He plays in his characteristic manner, mugs his songs and clowns engagingly while the band plays a la Harlem.

The film offering, "Women Are Trouble," harps in a mildly pleasant vein on that rather familiar theme of the girl cub reporter who makes, oh so good, and takes swell pictures right off the bat with a Leica camera—all at the expense of a veteran newspaperman. The film receives an original touch from its presentation of a newsroom which looks quite realistic and reporters who sometimes speak civilly.

J. D. B.

Metropolitan Singers

THE Metropolitan Singers, it seems, are a chorus of a hundred and more gentlemen who, seeking distraction from professional and other vocations, meet and sing and, incidentally, give a weekly broadcast under the direction of Roy Harlow. Last night they sang at Jordan Hall under the auspices of the Boston University Women Graduates' Club and for the benefit of the Lucy Jenkins Franklin scholarship fund. They offered a program of well-tried items—songs sentimental and bold, sprightly and devout, mel-

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Onslow's Baseball School	Reports and recordings
5:15 "Jack Masters" sketch	George Hall's Orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Reports and recordings
5:45 Checkbook; talk	"The Singing Lady" sketch	"Flying Time" sketch	Reports and recordings
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "Bobby Brown" sketch	"Melody Time" variety	Footbal Fanfare; guest	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dinner Time Review	News; music; sports brief	Frankie Ward's Orchestra	Sports report
6:45 "Renewal of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Amos 'n' Andy" sketch	Colonial News Service
7:00 "The Negro Looks Ahead"	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.'s music	"Dele Ears" sketch	Panl Pendarvis's Orch.
7:15 "Bobby Brown" sketch	"Lam and Abner" sketch	Bill Cusumham	Low Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 "Goose Creek Parson"	Landi Trio; Welcome Lewis	"Times for Two" variety	"Chemistry of Today"
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Irma Rich in sketch	Jessie Dragenfels, soprano	Ray Starita's Orchestra
8:00 "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
8:15 "Bobby Brown" sketch	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
8:30 Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra	"Lam and Abner" sketch	Court of Human Relations	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
8:45 Vocal group; soloists	"Twin Stars" sketch	Four Showmen; quartet	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
9:00 Hollywood Medley; scenes from	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
9:15 "Bobby Brown" sketch	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
9:30 Dick Powell; vocal soloists;	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
9:45 Ray Palmer's Orchestra	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
10:00 Human Needs; talk, Pres.	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
10:15 Roosevelt; G. Sweep; orph.	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
10:30 Musical program	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
10:45 Gogo Delys; songs; orchestra	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
11:15 "Guess Who?" contest	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra
11:45 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Waring's Pennsylvania; Tom	Walt's Time" soloists	Bert Block's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon	'The Monitor Views the News'	Shortwave	Late Evening
10:00 WNAC, "Stardom Express"; chit-chat	12:00 WORL 920kc	1:45 WJLX 8.57mc	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Football Review; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch.	1:45 WBZ 990kc	5:30 WJLX 8.57mc	10:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Pan-American Peace Conference program; speakers.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.	4:00 WORL 920kc	6:00 WJLX 11.79mc	9:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
12:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), "The Monitor Views the News."	5:30 WBZ 990kc		9:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), "Snow Village" sketch.
12:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Harvard-Brown boxing match; speakers; orchestra.			9:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Barn Dance program; soloists; comedy; orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.			9:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), "Chateau; Motion Picture; Edward Everett Horton; guest soloists; chorus; orchestra.
After Luncheon			
1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.			
1:45 WAAB, Boston College football game.			
1:45 WNAC, Yale-Brown football game.			
1:45 WEEI, Holy Cross-Colgate, football game.			
2:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Unveiling of memorial to late French Ambassador.			
3:00 WBZ (WJZ-National) (WEEI 4:30), "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.			
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."			
5:30 WBZ (WJZ-National) Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.			
Dinner and After			
7:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; soloists; orch.			

Sunday's Features

10:30 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Beechoven Sonata Series, Alexander Semmler, pianist.	6:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Greer's Or.	8:00 WAAB, Anniversary party to Supreme Court Justice Brandeis from Ford Hall; speakers.	9:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Jacques Cantor; Parkyakakias; Bobby Bennett; Jimmy Wallington; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Walther Brown String quartet.	7:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), National Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Har-ri's Orchestra.	8:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), National Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Har-ri's Orchestra.	9:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra; conductor: Alexander Smalley, conductor; Luciecia Bori, soprano.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert; Viola Saraphoff and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.	7:15 WAAB (WOR-Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard; Victor Wolfe, arphorand and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.	8:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), "Good Will Court," conducted by A. L. Alexander.	9:15 WBZ (WJZ-National), Paul Whittemore; "Musical Vagabonds"; Ramona; quartet; soloists.
2:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), "The Music You Love"; Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Reed Kennedy, baritone.	7:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Firestone Recital; Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nilssen.	8:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Irving Sath-mary's Symphonique Moderne.	9:30 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
3:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), Metro-poli-tan Opera Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.	7:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), Robert L. Baker; soloists; orchestra.	8:00 WEEI (WABC-Columbia), Nelson Eddy; Francis White; Joe Pasternack's Orchestra.	10:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), "Carnegie Hall of the Air"; symphony orchestra; Erno Rapce, conductor; Helen Jepson, soprano.
3:00 WAAB, "Symphonie Hour"; recorded concert program.	8:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), Irving Sath-mary's Symphonique Moderne.	8:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Romance of 79"; Dramatisation and music.	
5:00 WBZ (WJZ-National), "We the People," with Phillips Lord, orch.			
5:00 WNAC (WABC-Columbia), March Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.			
5:30 WBZ (WJZ-National), "Colonel Biopagnale and Budd"; orchestra.			

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Normandie	Nov. 11	Southampton Nov. 18	Nov. 10, 8:00 pm	Nov. 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes	
			Boston	New York
Mariposa	Nov. 11	San Pedro Nov. 18	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:00 pm
Makura	Nov. 18	San Francisco Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes	
			Boston	New York
Cleveland	Nov. 16	San Francisco Nov. 23	Nov. 16, 4:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 pm
Cleveland	Nov. 23	San Francisco Nov. 30	Nov. 23, 4:00 pm	Nov. 23, 8:00 pm

Monitor Newscast

Time on Air Changed

OWING to the broadcast of the Alabama-Tulane football game on Saturday, Nov. 7, the broadcast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be advanced to 5:30 p. m., on Station WBZ.

The early afternoon program will be heard as usual at 1:45 p. m.

Rayon Plant For Fall River

(Continued From Page 11)

make its own product from start to finish in its own plants.

Shipload a Week

Normal operations at the Fall River division will mean that the company will need at least one shipload of raw materials each week. The city will give the American Linen Company property, adjacent to the American Printing Company plant, to the Celanese firm, which plans to tear down the buildings and construct a vast chemical plant.

A list of conditions compiled by the Celanese Corporation is now being considered by city officials and a committee of citizens. Practically all of them already have been met. As soon as formalities are completed, an army of workers will rush preparations. The corporation has funds ready for the development, and also plans to take over other additional surrounding properties.

Instrumental in Work

Instrumental in bringing the big company to Fall River were Graham W. Curtis, municipal industrial agent who came here from Owen Sound, Ontario, more than a year ago for just that purpose, and A. Schwartz, Montreal industrial engineer.

The American Printing Company property, the city's largest industrial property, is located on Mount Hope Bay, on the waterfront surrounding the Fall River Line dock. Its 75 buildings, mostly of Fall River granite and brick, include 2,500,000 square feet of floor space and are spread out over 50 acres of land. The plant, closed down in 1934, employed 3200 workers at that time and at the height of war activities it employed 6000. Its own private powerhouse has a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts.

Christian Science Lecture At the Colonial Theater

A noonday lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 12:15 p. m., eastern standard time, in the Colonial theater, Boston. It will also be broadcast by Station WHDH, Boston. WHDH radiocasts on a frequency of 830 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 361 meters.

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53 EDGERLY ROAD

Russian Flour Mill Closes a Month to Help Harvard Eclipse Party

Was the sole source of electrical power during that time necessary to study of radio waves—Expedition in 'darkest' Asia had full and hearty co-operation of the Soviet Government and officials.

How an eclipse expedition put a Soviet flour mill out of business for a month while it used the mill's power source for research, and other experiences met with in the search for data on solar mysteries as yet unsolved, are recounted by Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard, expedition leader recently returned from overseas.

It will be fully a year before facts and figures collected can be analyzed properly for scientific publication, but the details of personal experience and methods of attack are fully explained in the current issue of the Technology Review, graduate technical organ of MIT. "We are especially grateful for the generous assistance given us by industry and scientific associates both in America and in the USSR," say Dr. Menzel, Harvard, and Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of MIT, his assistant. Thirteen men and nine women constituted the total personnel, accompanied by seven tons of instruments and equipment.

Studying Sun's Gases
The mutual objectives of expedition members centered around studies of the spectra of the chromosphere, the layer of white-hot gases surrounding the surface of the sun. The principal instrument for this purpose is the spectrograph which records on photographic plates the spectra of all the various elements present in the sun's "atmosphere."

"We took with us the best spectrographs we could beg, borrow, or build," said Dr. Menzel, and our communication engineering colleagues interested themselves in the effect of the eclipse on radio transmission. The unexpected gift and loan of a coronal telescope and an illumination meter gave opportunity for additional observations not originally planned.

"The design of the spectrographs presented a number of difficult engineering problems. Rigidity had to be obtained without loss of portability and some of the instruments had to be mounted so as to follow the apparent motion of the sun across the sky."

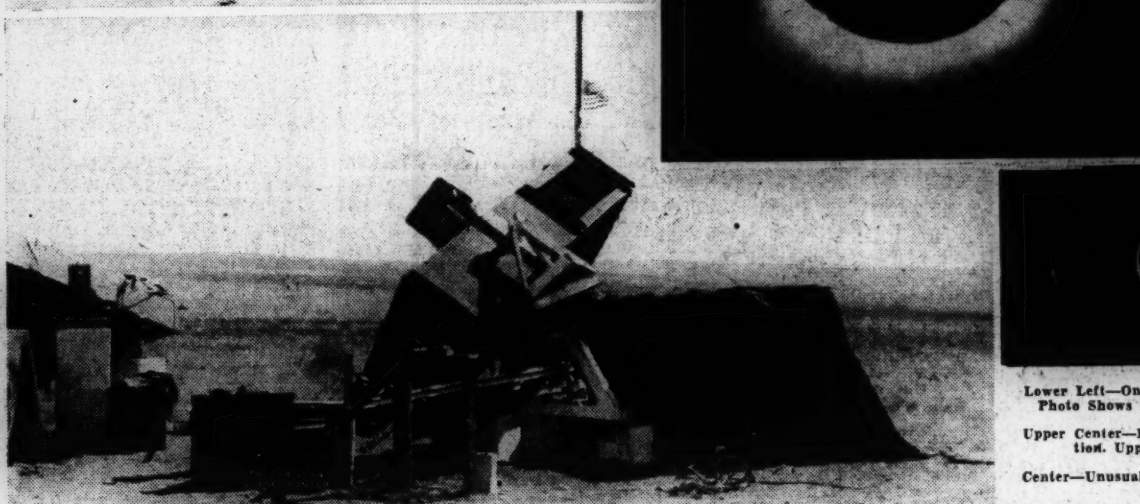
Used Special Metal
"Where previous eclipse expeditions had relied mainly on wood, it seemed to us that light metal alloys would meet the requirements even better."

"The Dow Chemical Company was asked to help, and responded most generously by offering to build the instrument frames and mountings out of Dowmetal, their lightweight metal, 96 per cent magnesium and 4 per cent aluminum. One large spectrograph, loaned by Bausch and Lomb was shipped directly to the boat. All other apparatus was collected and stored at Harvard until departure."

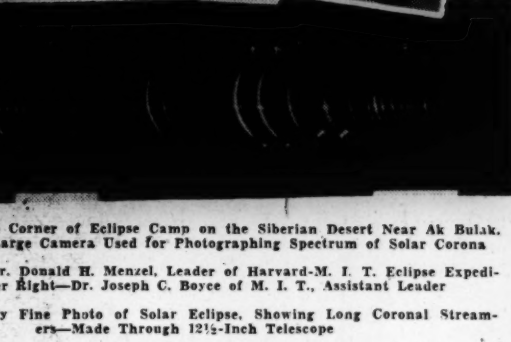
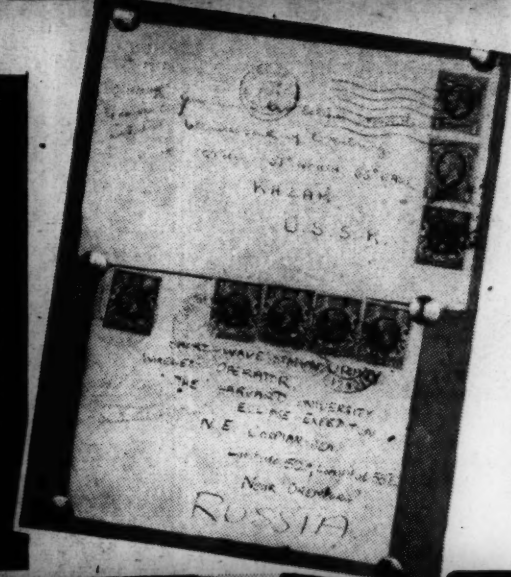
The radio equipment used to record the effect of the eclipse on the ionosphere, "ceiling" against which radio waves "bounce" in their travels between distant points on earth, was designed and built at Cruft laboratory, Harvard.

It will be remembered that the height of the region reflecting radio waves depends on the frequency, and also changes from night to day.

How Interval Was Calculated
Equipment was used for measuring the time interval elapsing between the sending of a pulse upward and the returning of the echo. Since the speed of the signal is known, the effective heights of the reflective



Seven Thousand Miles for Pictures of the Sun
Upper Left—Miss Henrietta Swope of Harvard Observatory and Dr. B. P. Gerasimovic, Russian Scientist, Host to Foreign Astronomers



Lower Left—One Corner of Eclipse Camp on the Siberian Desert Near Ak Bulak. Photo Shows Large Camera Used for Photographing Spectrum of Solar Corona
Upper Center—Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Leader of Harvard-M. I. T. Eclipse Expedition. Upper Right—Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of M. I. T., Assistant Leader
Center—Unusually Fine Photo of Solar Eclipse, Showing Long Coronal Streamers—Made Through 12½-Inch Telescope
Right Center—Mail Addressed to Latitude and Longitude, Which Reached Expedition Despite Queer Addresses
Lower Right—Portion of Solar Spectrum

Governor Appoints Brother To \$7000 Place on Tax Board

(Continued From Page 11)
thus is delayed until next Thursday, when the council will meet again.
Others Made and to Come
The Governor also submitted several other nominations, including that of John Albertin, as special justice in the Berkshire District Court to succeed Walter J. Donovan, who recently resigned, and that of Edward H. Kane of Ludlow to succeed George B. Haas as trial justice in Ludlow. Council action was deferred until next Thursday.
At the next Council session it is expected the Governor will nominate some political friend to fill the post on the state public utilities commission left vacant by the late Henry C. Atwill.

Until recently Mr. Atwill was chairman of the board. He was reduced to ordinary member when Governor Curley appointed Prof. John J. Murray of Boston University chairman.

Spectacular Moves Expected
It is anticipated in political circles that the next two months, ending the Curley regime, will be replete with spectacular action on the part of the Governor. He has numerous political debts to pay and spectacular action is necessary to provide sufficient places for them in state service.

Among the politicians awaiting political retribution is Senator James G. Moran, Republican President of the Senate, who destroyed his elective political career by joining the Curley ranks in 1935. He was elected president through a Democratic deal and he followed this election by aiding the Governor in close legislative skirmishes in the Senate. For this service he has been expecting to receive a desirable appointment from the Governor.

May Be Forgotten Man
Yet this appointment has been so long delayed that numerous political observers are now convinced Senator Moran will be the "forgotten man" of the Curley administration.

Others seeking appointment include State Senator William F. Madden of Boston, who was soundly defeated by George Holden Tinkham for United States Representative; Councilors Morton R. Burdick of West Springfield, and Philip J. Russell of New Bedford, and the Governor's first assistant secretary John H. Backus of New Bedford.

At the State House there is considerable speculation as to whether the Governor will renew his drive against judges over 70 years of age.

Many believe the Governor will resurrect his abandoned plan to force elderly judges to appear before the Council to undergo mental and physical examinations.

No Hindrances Now
When the Governor originally proposed this plan during the closing days of the Legislature such a storm of protest resulted that he hastily retreated, saying he proposed the plan only to show the need for an adequate pension system for the judges. There is some feeling that this announced plan was partially responsible for the Governor's defeat in the senatorial election.

Now, with no election reprisals possible at this time, many insist the Governor will conduct the mental and physical examinations technically possible under the state constitution in order to remove several judges and provide appointive positions for his friends.

The Governor has complete control of the Council, which is now 6 to 3 Democratic. Therefore, no trouble is anticipated from that quarter.

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IT PAYS TO HAVE A TELEPHONE IN THE HOUSE

'Breather' for Atlantic Seaboard Elevens Due McSpaden Stays at Winchester

Reputations at Stake In Some of Tomorrow's Eastern Gridiron Games

By Web Morse

Although tomorrow is supposedly something of a "breather" on eastern gridirons, there are games scheduled in which reputations are at stake. Some of the elevens may let up to the extent of securing a comfortable lead and then allow replacements to acquire experience. That "comfortable lead" might be somewhat difficult to get in hand, however, if the past weeks of upsets can be taken as a criterion.

Unbeaten teams are about as scarce as football experts who have high percentages in pre-game predictions. This particular so-called prognosticator has entered the field of prediction in much the same manner of the story-book boy in life games listed in the Random Selection list only 31 have been correct, 18 wrong and five tied for the grand (?) percentage of .533.

Apart from local Boston interest wherein the rejuvenated Harvard eleven enters Virginia, Boston College plays host to North Carolina State at Fenway Park; Tufts greets New Hampshire at Medford; Northeastern goes to Manchester, N. H., to play St. Anselm's and Boston University goes to New Brunswick, N. J., to meet Rutgers; the football fan will center attention on the Fordham-Purdue game in New York.

Boilermakers Are Good
The Purdue Boilermakers are not coming to New York with a team as strong as the Pittsburgh Panthers, whom the Rams held to a scoreless tie. That "Big Ten" eleven is mighty good, however, and if the Rams have let down since their mammoth struggle with Pittsburgh last week it will be just too bad for our only undefeated team of major record. The Boilermakers have a good record despite their collapse in the Minnesota game, but since the Fordham team has been so good and received so much public praise it should be due for an upset—to fall in line with this season of upsets. Last year Purdue ran wild against the Rams and won 20-0.

Having been beaten early in the season by Holy Cross, Dartmouth has picked up speed since and heads for the "Ivy League" mythical title with victories over Harvard, Yale and Brown and tomorrow hopes to add Columbia to its list of victims on the gridiron in front of the Davis Field House. Here again is room for an upset. The Indians barely eked out an 11-7 triumph over Yale. Lou Little's Lions, while strong on starters, are handicapped for replacements. Those same Lions outscored Cornell last week 20-13 and are not to be trifled with so Dartmouth will need to be close to top form.

Navy Gunning For Win
Somewhere in the Navy schedule there must be a major victory due to come. The Midshipmen have lost to Yale, Penn and Princeton. Now Navy has a powerful line and rapidly improving backs and seems slated to badly maul some team soon. Tomorrow they entertain Notre Dame and that might be the chance, but the South Bend athletes, who have trailed only one and that was at the hands of Pittsburgh.

That Pennsylvania-Michigan game should mean only one thing to easterners—that the Red and Blue trounce the Wolverines to set the whipping they gave another representative of the East, Columbia. Penn is manned to do the job and probably will. Although Penn State rose in the esteem of its alumni by downing Syracuse, the Nittany Lions hardly can hope for much in facing the powerful Pittsburghers.

Crusaders on Spot
Princeton still continues to ponder over the tie score with Harvard. Anything but satisfied in having to accept such a result, the Tigers might run into another troublesome

Random Selections

Fordham to beat Purdue
Carnegie to beat N. Y. U.
Boston C. to beat N. Carolina S.
Bowdoin to beat Maine
Dartmouth to beat Columbia
Harvard to beat Virginia
Holy Cross to beat Colgate
Notre Dame to beat Navy
Penn to beat Michigan
Pittsburgh to beat Penn. State
Princeton to beat Cornell
St. Anselm's to beat Northeastern
Stanton University to beat Rutgers
Tufts to beat New Hampshire
Williams to beat Wesleyan
Yale to beat Brown
Indiana to beat Syracuse
Temple to beat Michigan State

proposition in trying to re-enter the winning column at the expense of those Cornell sophomores. Yale should experience no great difficulty with Brown, while Harvard expects to add more polish to its attack and experience for the players in the game with the Virginians.

If that Holy Cross team is as good as expectations it will have ample opportunity to uphold or let down those expectations against the Colgate Red Raiders. The Crusaders were away to a good start numbering Dartmouth, Manhattan and Carnegie Tech as victims, but ran into a snag against Pop Warner's Temple eleven and lost 3 to 0. The Crusaders were away to a shaky start, but rebounded into prominence by toppling Army from the undefeated list last week.

This is the big week and in Maine, University of Maine and Bowdoin clash in the game which settles the state championship. Bowdoin is defending and has another smart team under the coaching of Adam Walsh and Maine has vaulted into the limelight with a brilliant forward passing attack. Bowdoin has lost only one game—Wesleyan 20-0—and Maine, after losing to Rhode Island State and Columbia, has marched triumphantly through New Hampshire, Lowell, Bates and Colby.

Pittsburgh Pros Win From Philadelphia, 6-0

National Professional Football Standing
Western Division
W L T Pts. For Agt. P.C.
Green Bay 6 1 0 131 77 .857
Chicago Bears 5 2 1 111 83 .800
Detroit 4 3 1 103 85 .769
Chicago Cards 0 7 0 26 116 .000
Eastern Division
New York 4 2 1 80 68 .687
Pittsburgh 4 3 0 72 71 .771
Boston 4 3 0 72 71 .771
Brooklyn 3 4 1 58 58 .500
Philadelphia 1 6 0 37 122 .111

Results Nov. 6
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 0.

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates cut loose in the final period of a dull National League professional football game last night in "Joint Stadium" and trounced the Philadelphia Eagles, 6 to 0. The official attendance was 7891.

A pair of field goals from placement, both kicked by Nicolai, the Pirates' right tackle, brought the Pittsburgh team its sixth victory of the season and de-looked them with the New York Giants for first place in the eastern division of the league.

The game was originally scheduled for Philadelphia, but was shifted to Johnstown at the request of the city's Municipal Recreation Commission.

Vines Defeats Tilden
SHANGHAI, Nov. 6 (AP)—Eighth Vines defeated Tilden (Big Bill) Tilden, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, in the tennis match before leaving for Manila. The American professional won on the way to the United States after a tour through Japan.

Chance to Show Their Wares in Games Saturday



By a Staff Photographer

Tommy Eck of Colgate
Accurate-Passing Center of the Red Raiders, Who Play Holy Cross at Worcester Tomorrow

Papers Served Keep Americans Under Old Name

National Hockey League Standing
American Division
W L T Pts. For Agt. P.C.
Detroit 1 0 0 2 1 .111
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 .000
Rangers 0 0 0 0 0 .000
Canadian Division
Americans 0 0 0 0 0 .000
Canadiens 0 0 0 0 0 .000
Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 .000
Toronto 0 0 0 0 0 .000

Results Nov. 6
Detroit 3, Toronto 1.
Americans 1, Chicago 1, overtime.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Several things have combined to give the National Hockey League season a flying start—a dispute which threatens to require the services of a battery of Philadelphia lawyers, plenty of sparkling action, including a few fine rookie performances, and a sizable turnout of cash customers.

The champion Detroit Red Wings picked up where they left off last spring by whipping their 1936 Stanley Cup rivals, the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3-1, and the New York Americans and Chicago Black Hawks began with a 1-1 tie before 13,500 customers, but the main point of interest today was the legal status of the Americans' club.

The fight which William W. Dwyer threatened to make when National League governors forfeited his franchise two weeks ago for non-payment of the Americans' debt to the league, broke out in earnest as the campaign got under way.

Injunction Obtained
Before last night's game it was revealed that Marty Shenker, business manager of the Amerks, had quietly obtained an injunction at Whitby, Ont., near their Oshawa training camp, restraining them from playing under any name but the New York American Hockey Club.

Thus the Americans played at Chicago under the old regime and will continue that way for the present instead of representing the new American National Hockey Club, formed by league officials to operate the forfeited franchise.

The latest rumor has Dixie Dean headed for Cincinnati. Every club in the National League seems to want him except the Cardinals.

And he'll probably still be with them this time next year. The Washington Senators are through searching for a shortstop. Cecil Travis is their man. Cecil developed remarkably during the final month of the 1936 race. Clark Griffith and Bucky Harris almost gave up on the young man.

The rumor market is at a new low ebb around Boston, but one occasionally hears rumors of a Werber-to-Washington trade. The Senators would turn up American League base paths with Werber, Hill, Chapman and Travis in there every day. And if Werber eventually changes uniforms, he'll cause the Red Sox plenty of trouble.

St. Louis will watch both the Cardinals and Browns play night baseball next year. A change of ownership in the Browns is expected most any day. Owner Phil K. Wrigley plans a wholesale slashing of Chicago Cub salaries. This plan, of course, will not affect Herman, Gabby Hartnett and one of two other Bruins who have always given Mr. Wrigley their best baseball. Andy High, former National League infielder, is slated to fill the vacancy at Elmira caused by the graduation of Rabbit Maranville to Montreal in the International League. The Rabbit, incidentally, appears headed for even better days in the managing business. Les Mallon, successor to Maranville as Braves' second baseman, was recently voted the

most valuable player award in the Texas League. Les topped the circuit in batting as a member of the Dallas Steers.

The Yankees will spend the off-season angling for pitchers. They won't find many good ones unattached. The Tigers announce they are going to the annual December major league meetings willing to trade anyone on their roster except Gehring, Walker, Rowe and Bridges. "What's the matter with Hank Greenberg?" Lou Gehrig may never hear the last of his Tarsan act. But Lou can take a kidding.

Beverly Ferrell, a cousin of Boston's Rick and Wes, won the Georgia-Florida League batting title for Thomasville with a .338 average. He has been drafted by the Senators for a trial next spring. Beverly bats right-handed and plays the outfield. Luke Appling received a handsome trophy from Ogletree University, his alma mater, as a tribute to his finishing at the head of the American League hitting parade.

Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' sensational freshman, declares Mel Harder is the "toughest" pitcher he faced last season. Lyn Lary, shortstop of the Browns, recently shot a hole-in-one on the 185-yard No. 1 hole of the Miami Beach Country Club's golf course. Remember the \$1000 fine stamped on Wes Ferrell for his temperamental display in Yankee Stadium last August? Which he was to get back at the end of the season if his conduct improved. The check hasn't arrived yet. Wonder if it ever will? E. R.

Baseball Chatter

Cronin Will Play Third Base For Sox Next Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Come next baseball season and Joe Cronin will be playing third base. That's the definite, the Red Sox manager said yesterday.

"I'm feeling great now, spry as a kid," Cronin said yesterday, disregarding talk that his Red Sox days were numbered.

"It's good to be able to forget baseball for a while. No strain now, no worries. I'm just taking life easy. Playing golf, and loafing around."

"We did have a pretty tough year, some bad breaks. But it's all over and I'm glad. I'm certainly not taking a busman's holiday. My thoughts definitely are not on baseball these days."

Cronin said he would go into a huddle with owner Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins of the Red Sox shortly before the winter baseball meeting and would discuss plans for probable trades or sales then.

"We'll make some changes, but there's plenty of time to think of them later. A fellow shouldn't have to think of business on his vacation," he grinned.

Cronin's golfing cronies are his father-in-law, owner Clark Griffith of Washington; his arch rival of the diamond, manager Bucky Harris of the Senators; and Buddy Myer, Washington infielder.

Southern Elevens Practice in Boston
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6 (AP)—Two southern Conference football squads were en route to Boston for inter-sectional contests today, while the remaining teams planned light workouts at home in preparation for Saturday's games.

The N. C. State Wolves, beaten by Manhattan on their first northern invasion this season, will meet Boston College, while University of Virginia is to play Harvard. Coach Hunk Anderson will send his men through a limbering-up drill in Fenway Park late today, while the Cavaliers will take a similar workout on Soldiers' field.

Boston College has been beaten only by the powerful Temple eleven in five starts this season and played brilliantly to hold Michigan State to a 13-13 deadlock.

Greater Boston Grid Front Offers Interesting Tilts

Winchester Signs McSpaden Again

HAROLD "JUG" McSPADEN

has been signed again as pro at the Winchester Country Club, according to an announcement from Erastus B. Badger, newly elected Massachusetts Golf Association president, and head of the Winchester Club.

McSpaden will leave the first of next week, along with other New England professionals, for the national P. G. A. championship at the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club. The tournament is to be held Nov. 16-22, with Johnny Revolta defending.

Other local pros heading for the tournament are Denny Shute of Brae Burn, Jerry Gianferanti of the Minute Man, Bob Crowley of Norfolk and Charley MacAndrew of Albemarle. Fred Corcoran, state handicapper, has accepted the task of running the scoreboard. He has run several national amateur tournaments, but this is his first in the P. G. A. W. M.

Things will be quieter on the local football front this week end than they were last Saturday when four of the five college grid teams had major games scheduled within a 15-mile radius of each other. Tomorrow, three teams remain home while two travel to foreign fields. Northeastern visits Manchester, N. H., to tackle an undefeated St. Anselm's eleven, while Boston University moves over to New Jersey in an attempt to chalk up its first win for Pat Hanley over a desperate Rutgers.

Although local football experts do not look for any such fireworks to break loose tomorrow as took place last week when Harvard tied Princeton, 14-14, Boston College held Michigan State, 13 at all, and Boston University went to a 7-7 deadlock with Miami University, the grid fan has some very interesting games at his choice.

Over at the Harvard stadium, Virginia will be the guest of new Crimson team. Because of Harvard's vastly improved showing last Saturday, it is expected that a large crowd will turn out to view this contest.

The Virginia team has a flashy forward passing attack and will resort mainly to this for its scoring plays. The Southerners have lost four games out of six, one of these being to the Navy, 35-14. That Virginia has scoring plays may be seen in the 14 points chalked up against the Navy.

Another Southern team invades the North when North Carolina State moves into Fenway Park for its tussle with Boston College. This game should turn out to be one of the most interesting of the afternoon. The Staters, or Wolves, as they are known in their sector, will field some brilliant players, and in Charlie Cadd, quarterback, North Carolina State will have a punter of no mean ability.

Coach Hunk Anderson, former aid to Knute Rockne at Notre Dame, said that his team is in first class shape for the game, as all the members of the squad will be ready for action. However, it looks as though he will need them since Gil Doble's men are at full strength and just about ready to taste victory.

At the Medford Oval Tufts takes on the University of New Hampshire in the Jumbo's second home game of the season. Coach Lew Manly has his first line intact for this game and is relying upon their work to help Tufts break into the victory column again. Although the reserves have come along as well as could be expected, Coach Cadd's team, in so far as he can, entirely upon the first stringers for full time duty.

New Hampshire, soundly beaten by St. Anselm last week, will be on the rebound, and the New Hampshire boys will give Tufts 60 minutes of hard football. Coach Cadd's team is concerned over his team's chances because of several injuries which will keep his key men out of the Jumbo game.

Rutgers and Yale Lead Lightweight Football
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6 (AP)—The eastern intercollegiate lightweight football league title may be decided when the 150-pound teams of Rutgers and Yale, both undefeated and untied, meet at Paterson next Wednesday.

The two teams head the league at mid-season and, if the Yale team beats Penn at New Haven today, the present leaders' game next week will probably determine the championship.

Standings released by George E. Little, Rutgers' director of athletics and league president, showed Rutgers has won three games and Yale two.

Harvard vs. Worcester
The Harvard freshman soccer team will meet Worcester Academy at Worcester tomorrow afternoon. The Harvard freshmen defeated Tufts Academy, 7 to 2, and Tufts, 1 to 0, but lost to Exeter, 3 to 0. Dartmouth, 1 to 0, and Andover, 2 to 0. Worcester Academy defeated Dean Acad. 1 to 0. Tufts, 1 to 0. Nichols Junior College, 1 to 0. Andover, 0 to 0, and lost to Monson, 1 to 0.

Today's Year Ago
Sam Jones gives unconditional release by Chicago White Sox after 22 years in major leagues.

Hingham, Mass.
The Black Horse
A. D. 1699
Charming New England Hospitality LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Midway between Boston and Cape Cod ROUTES 3A and 128 HING. 1161

LEXINGTON, MASS.
DELICIOUS DINING
Seiler's 1775 House
Luncheon-Tea-Dinner
LEXINGTON ROUTE 2

FAIRFIELD, CONN.
Howard Johnson's
ROADSIDE RESTAURANTS
Join Us at Johnson's
LUNCHEON - TEA - DINNER
Fairfield - Route 1 - Milford

Men's 1936 Olympic Swimming Summary

100-Meter Freestyle

Round One
Heat 1—Hiroshi Negami, Japan, 4m. 52.6s.
Heat 2—R. H. Livers, Great Britain, 4m. 57.2s.
Heat 3—M. J. French-Williams, Great Britain, 4m. 57.2s.
Heat 4—Shigeo Arai, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 5—Shoji Taguchi, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 6—W. J. French-Williams, Great Britain, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 7—Arthur Lindgren, U. S. A., 5m. 53.3s.

Semifinal Round—(contested by the first two in each of the above heats, with Kendall, Australia, and Hietanen, Finland, as two fastest thirds).
Heat 1—Taguchi, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 2—Yusa, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.

Final—(contested by the above and Fischer, Germany, as the fastest fourth).
Heat 1—Taguchi, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 2—Yusa, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 3—Fischer, Germany, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 4—Taguchi, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
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Heat 194—Yusa, Japan, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 195—Fischer, Germany, 5m. 7.7s.
Heat 196—Taguchi, Japan, 5m. 7.

Women's Activities

A Wednesday and Friday Page

Pattern Weaving—With Neither Loom Nor Shuttle

Fashions—Foods

A Wednesday and Friday Page

In, Out and Roundabout With a Needle

Towels and Runners Gaily Bordered for All Your Friends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the revival of so many of the older handicrafts it is quite natural that Swedish weaving should receive some attention at this time. This form of decoration has been used on table and bed linens in Scandinavian countries for many years; also in more elaborate designs for dresses and the beautiful aprons worn by the women of those countries. The motifs used in the designs are often quite characteristic of the part of the country where they are produced. For instance, the fir-tree pattern is likely to be the basis of designs originating in the forest regions of Sweden.

The early workers were likely to limit their colors to home-dyed threads or pure white, but now it is possible to buy such a fine variety of merized washable threads that the weaver can make any number of color combinations, knowing there will be no danger of fading when the article is laundered. The usual brands of thread come in six strands, but for most work four strands are used. However, the texture of the material will be the proper guide, since a coarser material would require the full six strands.

This work gives the appearance of real weaving, the design being produced on the warp of the material after the proper number of threads (two) have been drawn out to leave an open insertion. The work is not difficult and even a beginner can make good progress after a little practice; and it is most fascinating to watch the design grow and experiment with new forms.

Preliminary Steps

A guest towel makes an excellent start for this work. A piece of linen three quarters of a yard long and proportionately wide will be required. Allowance is made for the right width hem—usually a little wider than the insertion to be woven—and after drawing the threads to the desired width, the hemstitching is done. It is important to make the groups of threads in the hemstitching uniform and not too fine (from four to eight threads in a group is usual) as the design is to be woven or darned, across these groups. After one has become very efficient it may not be necessary to do this hemstitching, simply grouping the threads as one weaves, but the be-

ginner will require this guide. Usually a decoration on one end of a towel is sufficient, but if one cares to have both ends worked it is best to choose a narrower insertion for the other end. If there is to be no decoration, one may make a simple or double hemstitched finish. This double hemstitch is sometimes called the ladder stitch.

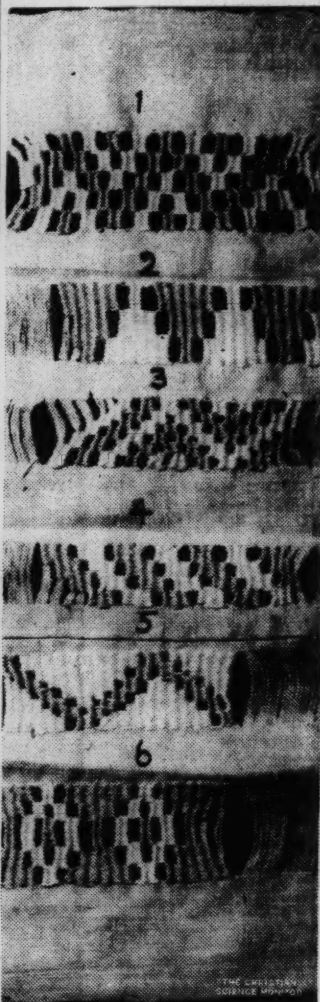
To keep an article flat while work-

thread has been run through to keep it from loosening while being laundered. If care is taken, both sides of the finished weaving will be equally smooth. The weaving is done on the wrong side of the cloth, and by holding the tip of the middle finger (left hand) under the weaving, it is possible to guide the thread so that a uniform smoothness is obtained. As the work grows be sure to push up the finished portion occasionally with the needle.

For the Beginner

As the illustrations show, the design is produced by weaving, or darning, over and under the groups of threads, in blocks or squares of various sizes. One can easily copy the designs in the sampler illustrated, and new ones will present themselves as one gains confidence to produce. The design numbered 2, although most attractive, is quite simple and for that reason is often given to the beginner. In this case the space of the insertion is divided into three parts, and this may be done by light pencil marks on the drawn threads if one is not sure of trusting the eye. The first third is woven over two groups of threads; the second third over four groups—that is, one group is added on each side of the first two; and the third portion of the pattern is worked over six groups of threads, again adding a group on each side. The next motif of this design fits into the first, making a sort of pyramid.

Number 4 of the sampler shows a design of blocks moving diagonally across the insertion. This may be divided into fourths, that is, each block is one fourth the width of the insertion. The work starts by weaving one block over three groups of threads for one fourth of the width, then spreading across by using two groups of the first block and adding one new group on the side. After completing this block another is started by using two groups and adding another on the side, and so on to the top of the insertion. The next row of squares will fit into the first, forming a second flight of stairs across the insertion. This offers wide



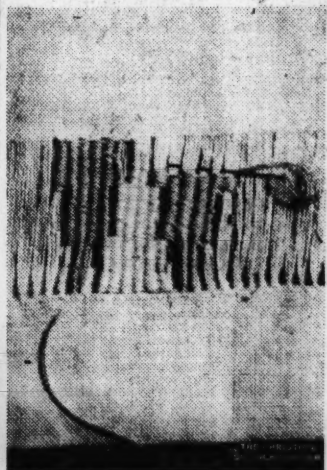
Sampler With Six Designs Used in Swedish Darning. Directions for Working Numbers 2 and 4 Are Contained in the Accompanying Article. The Other Designs May Be Worked Out Quite Easily, Using These Directions as a Basis

ing, it is necessary to use an embroidery hoop, or baste the material to a piece of enamel cloth. Also use an embroidery, or tapestry, needle (without a point); No. 23 is a good size for almost any kind of work. Make no knots in the thread when starting but conceal the end under the finished work. When starting, leave about two inches of thread and after a portion of the design is finished, thread the needle and run the thread through the finished work. In finishing, the same method is used to conceal the end. Be sure enough

scope for choice in colors—white, one color, contrasting colors or two shades of the same color.

One of the advantages of this sort of decoration is that it does not impair the material used; the woven part is really stronger than the original because of the added threads covering it.

In addition to the decoration of finer articles, this form of work may be used on heavy drapery cloths,



Showing How the Needle Is Used Like a Shuttle

with worsted instead of linen threads, and makes most attractive table runners or portieres; also handbags and belts. Scarfs of heavy linen are very effective when decorated with weaving in contrasting colors, or natural linen cloth with white or copper, green or deep rose.

FLORA FRANK

Putting the Garden to Bed for Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

QUITE often the difference between success and failure in growing plants in temperate and cold climates will be found in the matter of winter protection. This is caused by the pervasiveness of gardeners in trying to grow plants not suited to their climates or situations. As long as there are gardeners these problems will have to be met, however, and the new members who join the craft every year call for an outline of the general principles of winter protection as that season approaches.

Winter Covers

Generally speaking, mulches are not used to keep out cold, but rather to keep it in once it has entered the soil. Few plants which we of cold countries grow are tender to frost, though practically all of them resent alternate freezing and thawing. A mulch that is put on before the ground freezes also furnishes a harbor for rodents during the winter, and these often cause heavy losses among plants. It is therefore usually safer to wait until the ground freezes before applying the mulch.

Winter covers for herbaceous plants may be made of a number of materials, as leaves, peat moss,



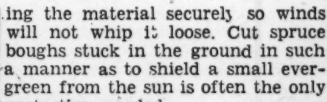
Enlargement of a Pattern Motif. The Original Was Done in Delphinium Blue and White on a White Linen Towel

hay, straw or buckwheat hulls. If leaves are used, soft ones like those of the maple tree which mat down solidly should be kept away from plants with evergreen leaves. Such plants as the hollyhock and foxglove are perhaps best protected by marsh hay or coarse straw, or better yet, evergreen boughs. The latter catch and hold some drifting leaves as well as snow, without matting down the plant's foliage. Peat moss makes a very good covering for plants that lose all their leaves in autumn, furnishing protection during the winter and adding fertility and humus to the soil when it is spaded in the following spring.

The amount of protection needed by different plants is governed largely by their natural hardiness, and by their exposure to winds and sun. Plants of known hardiness, like most of the material growing naturally in one's neighborhood, may need no covering at all, while others, as the Japanese anemone, may need a heavy mulch, especially if it is a windswept situation. It would be impossible, of course, to go through the list of plants found in gardens, giving definite directions as to the amount of mulch each needs. Some knowledge of a plant's native home, coupled with its condition during the winter, whether evergreen or completely deciduous, will tell the gardener how much protection will be needed to carry it safely through the cold months.

Boxed In

Really hardy bulbs need no protection from cold, if they have been in the ground long enough to anchor themselves by means of root growth. For that reason, old bulb beds, like tulips and daffodils, seldom need a mulch because of lack of hardiness, though they are often benefited by a covering of barnyard manure. Newly set bulbs are an entirely different matter, requiring a good overcoat during winter and spring, and for the same reasons many evergreen shrubs need some protection from the desiccating effects of wind and sun during winter and spring. If the specimen is very tender, a box may be placed over it, filling the remaining space with leaves and fitting a moisture-proof top over the whole. If it is only to wind and sun scald, a screen of boards may be placed in front, extending a little above the top of the plant. Small specimens of evergreens may be wrapped in a single thickness of burlap, sew-



Enlargement of a Pattern Motif. The Original Was Done in Delphinium Blue and White on a White Linen Towel

ing the material securely so winds will not whip it loose. Cut spruce boughs stuck in the ground in such a manner as to shield a small evergreen from the sun is often the only protection needed.

When we come to roses, covering with soil appears to be the safest method to follow. In dealing with the tender kinds, like the teas and hybrid teas, experienced gardeners in cold sections, mound up each plant with soil to a height of a foot or more, letting the mound extend well out over the rooting area.



Charles Parker

The Hearth Built of Fieldstone, Whose Dedication Is Described in the "Adventures in Homemaking" Today, The Stone Was Gathered Over a Period of Years, Much of It Along the Shore. Anchors Are Fashioned Into Andirons. An Ox-Bow From Rough-Hewn Rafters Forms a Chandelier

First Lighting of the Hearth

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE "Adventures in Homemaking" which is shared today reminds us of the Home Dedication Day observances originated by Prof. H. Augustine Smith of Boston University and already participated in by people of at least 12 different countries. Professor and Mrs. Smith worked out an informal fireside service for dedicating their own home, and have helped thousands to do likewise. In some later home-aking column we will tell you more about it. Today is described the Hearthlighting in the Green-belle home—Editor.

Penobscot, Maine

Twice our home has been made over by the building of a fireplace. By that strange mis-nomotion of progress, its century and a half of homeness was once despoiled of the nest of fireplaces which gave way to stoves—welcome institutions in the kitchen but small comfort in the parlor. As soon as it became mine I said, "It needs a hearth." While roaming the earth my mind wandered back to it. In Japan, a pagan image; in Indo-China, a "Petite Apsara" (bas-relief fragment) or "pilastre" of a dancing girl which had crumbled from the sandstone walls of Angkor-Wat; in India, a stone carving older perhaps than the 1000-year-old dancing girl—these became fittings for the fireplace built when I got back and the heart of the home renewed.

But that was put in the social center of the house. The opposite end, in the woodshed, I dedicated to my privacy. Here I would make a study, its rafters would give me imagination, its walls would be stockaded with the protecting thoughts of men and women, and here too I would put a fireplace. Something in the room impelled simplicity. Its unfinished boards and rough-hewn rafters, its mottled stones aged with years of leakage, its cathedral-like higness—these suggested the pastoral. So with oxen for candelabra, lobster-buoys for brackets to hang monks' cloth curtains on, a spinning wheel, and twisted roots for lighting fixtures, it

became a museum of the peaceful arts and my mind naturally turned to fieldstone for the fireplace. For two years I searched. I wandered on the lonely beach washed by the waters of Penobscot (bay and river) and literally could not see anything but stones. Green stones for hearth, gray for the posts, stones fantastically lined by mineral veins for the arch, red stones above for living fire and dying embers, blue stones for sky and mottled stones for clouds, a stone for a ship and another lined with masks and skulls above it, stones like seashells, all vari-colored, assembled themselves and became the vision of a hearth, that was to be.

Then came the building. It was not without its little agonies, for the art of turning hard to soft, weight to lightness, of building beauty out of stone, has become unsavory to many masons. The mason I finally got hated his craft so sourly that he forced me to tell him to quit in sheer defense of the hearth spirit. So without knowledge of cement or the laws of adhesion and of stresses, I had to make it myself. I set to work with a stalwart son, and triumphed. Dressed with fish-grills for hot air outlets, and anchor andirons and harpoon poker, fashioned of stones from the sea, we have dubbed it our sea-going fireplace.

Then came the making of the hearth, not alone the place for fire, but the center for companionship. As we looked up from the earth as the last scrap of debris was borne away and saw the smoke issuing from the chimney, we were deeply moved. Softly the bluish smoke drifted from the low-topped opening across the wavering hayfields. Already a touch of autumn was in the summer wind. Already the atmosphere of peace, of rest, of warmth was in the fiber of this stone tower. All weight was lifted from the rocks which for ages had lain fallow, washed by the sea and ground in the crunching inertia of frosted earth. Now they were bound together by purpose, and all the cozy self-content of inner life smuggled into the sense of place for fire. Here all the dreams of youth, all hope and expectation, may slowly, month by month, mingle with hemlock, pine, and birch.

Then came inspiration. "We'll have a fire-lighting ceremony. We'll gather our more intimate friends and give a play to celebrate the first laying of a fire." So the play was born. For days we discussed episodes, fused over symbols. My wife wrote verses for Flame, who was tired of being confined to a cook-stove or disastrously destroying the forests. What she needed, she said, was a hearth. Cricket also chirped his delight over his new home. Thus the whole story of the tribulations and triumphs of hearth building were told.

With young folk from the neighbors, before a curtain hung to hide the fireplace, with a son as stage director providing floodlights and spotlights, the play unfolded. Slowly the curtain rose to represent progress of fireplace building. Then all was cleared away in an instant, and daughter Allison, who was Flame, touched a match to the tinder, and spoke for the home.

Frost and snow-storm, come not near. Fire, guard through all the year. The comforts of this home. Now up the chimney to the sky. Dullness, discontent, and gloom. Let the summer always bloom. On this hearth. And let the fire. Dance the tune of heart's desire. For every soul that rests here in any month of any year.

The spotlight then fell upon the pretty, white-dressed, spangled figure of Eleanor Wallace as she emerged from the door near the fireplace, and throwing sparkle on the flame, spoke for the guests:

And let the stranger and the guest Of the better make the best. Bring the sport into the game. Add the sparkle to the flame. Make the feet of dancing fire Leap up brighter, brighter, higher. Dance the tune of heart's desire. For every soul that rests here, in any month of any year.

SYDNEY GREENBIE

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Surprising One Other

This Family Enjoys Doing It in All Sorts of Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MY MOTHER thinks of the nicest surprises," said a little girl happily. "Even when she goes away, part of her stays home with Bobby and me."

"I am sure she is always thinking about you," said the friend who was staying with the children for a few days while the mother was away. "She leaves her thoughts all around us," said the child with a happy smile. "Yesterday I found one of them on the piano. I went in to practice my music lesson and I found this new song about flowers right next to my book of scales. Last night I found a note from mother under my pillow. The other day when it rained I went to put on my rubbers, and in one was a note that said:

Wear your rubbers, sing and smile Love from mother all the while.

"Does Bobby get surprises, too?" asked the friend.

"Oh, yes," replied the little girl. "Mother says her love never goes away. Bobby found a tiny paper bag tied onto his toothbrush yesterday and in it was a nickel. My! supposing he had forgotten to brush his teeth! Another time he was putting his clean clothes away and he found a new book in his bureau drawer."

"Does mother keep up the surprises all the time?" asked her interested companion.

"Yes, but we never know when they are coming," said the child. "We find things in the funniest places. Once Bobby went to put on his shoes and his foot stuck and he found a new pocket comb in the toe. He laughed like everything and after that he remembered to comb his hair when he came in from play. She put a big chocolate right in the middle of his dish of carrots once and he did not mind eating them. Sometimes it makes us feel ashamed if we have been fussing about doing things, like the time I did not want to straighten my desk and when I finally did there was a scrapbook

full of animal stories that she had made for me and I did not know it. The next day I gave mother a specially nice surprise."

"Do you give surprises, too?" asked the friend.

"Oh yes, our family likes to pass surprises around," said the little girl with a laugh. "We have lots of fun surprising each other. Bobby weeded the garden for Daddy's birthday surprise, and I picked up all the newspapers and put them in a pile down cellar. Mother says parents like surprises just as much as we do. Bobby and I are planning surprises for her while she is away. 'Are you going to buy her something?' asked the friend.

"No, mother likes surprises we make better than the kind we buy," said the child seriously. "She says our family doesn't have much money to spend, but we have a lot of love to spend, so we put it in the surprises. Bobby is learning to shine his own shoes, and he has made a box for mother's sewing things. My Aunt Grace showed me how to hem mother's new dish towels and I'll have them all done tomorrow. We are helping Dad with his surprise, too, because he is putting new shelves in the cellar for mother and Bobby and I are helping clean the cellar and fix a corner for our outdoor playthings. Dad says surprising one other is like a game that we all can play together."

LIDIA LION ROBERTS

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On ice cream, it makes a perfect sundae!

TEN-MINUTE CRANBERRY SAUCE (Stewed Cranberries)

1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries
1 cup water
1 1/2 to 2 cups sugar

Method: Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel until cooled.

For a free copy of a new cook book, beautifully illustrated in color, send a postal to Dept. CS, American Cranberry Exchange, 90 West Broadway, New York City.



Eatmor Cranberries

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- **Commodity and Money Markets**

Foreign Currencies Are Lower Today

By the Associated Press

Political unsettlement in France brought another dip in the French franc today and other European currencies tended to point lower in terms of the dollar.

Some of the backwardness of leading units was attributed to further purchases of the American exchange for the extension of commitments in United States securities markets.

The dollar closed in Paris at 4.621 cents to the franc, while the latter is quoted at 21.50 in New York.

Guilders at New York were off .07 of a cent at 53.65 cents, Swiss francs were unchanged at 22.97 cents and belgas were .02 of a cent.

improved at 16.90½ cents.

Corn Prices Rise Above \$1 a Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (P)—Climbing more than two cents late today corn reached above \$1 a bushel for December delivery in Chicago.

This is the highest price December corn contracts have touched since Aug. 19. The fact that the 1936 corn crop in the United States is approximately 1,000,000,000 bushels is

Corn closed buoyant, 1½-2½ cents above yesterday's finish, Dec. 1.00-1.00½, May new 93½-94, wheat ¾-¾ down, Dec. 114½-76, May 113-113½, oats unchanged to ¼ higher, and provisions unchanged.

	Today	Last	Prev.	Year Ago
Call loan renewal	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %
Stock Exch	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %

Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	44¾c	44¾c	65¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1 1/4 %	1 1/4 %	1 1/2 %
Com paper	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 3/4 @ 2
Time money	1 1/2	1 1/2	3

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	1/4 @ 1/8 %	1/4 @ 3/8 %	3/4 @ 1/4 %
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4 months	$\frac{1}{2} @$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2} @$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} @$	$\frac{3}{8}$
5-6 months	$\frac{3}{8} @$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8} @$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8} @$	$\frac{1}{2}$

London Quotations

3-mos bills	$\frac{1}{2} @$	$\frac{5}{8} @$	$\frac{1}{2} @$	$\frac{5}{8} @$	$\frac{5}{8} @$
Short bills	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bar silver	$20 \frac{1}{2} d$		$20 \frac{1}{2} d$		$20 \frac{1}{2} d$

Bar gold	142s 6 ¹ / ₂ d	142s 3d	142s 6d
Central Bank Rates			
Atlanta	2 ¹ / ₂	Budapest	4 ¹ / ₂
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3 ¹ / ₂
Cleveland	1 ¹ / ₂	Danzig	8
Kansas City	2	Helsingfors	4

Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	2

San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe	Latin America	Asia
Sterling:			
Demand	\$4.87 ¹ / ₂	\$4.88 ¹ / ₂	\$8.23 ¹ / ₂
Cables	4.87 ¹ / ₂	4.88 ¹ / ₂	8.23 ¹ / ₂
France—franc	.0462 ¹ / ₂	.0464	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1689	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2297	.2298 ¹ / ₂	.3267
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526 ¹ / ₂	.0891
Germany—mark	.4022	.4022	.4073

Holland—florin	.5260	.5370	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2515	.2521	.4537
Norway—krone	.2451	.2456	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2177	.2183	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382

Cz'ch'via - crown	.03542	.03542	.04118
Finland - finm-k	.02116	.02116	.04295
Hungary - pengo	.19800	.19800	.2961
Poland - zloty	.18877	.18877	.1899
Port'gal - escudo	.04455	.04455	.0748
Roumania - leu	.00775	.00775	.0101
Yugoslavia - dinar	.02355	.02355	.0298
South America			

Argentina—peso	3260	3259	7187
Brazil—milreís	.0590	.0590	2.25
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	2060
Peru—sol	2450	2450	4740
Uruguay—peso	8000	8000	17510
Far East			
Japan—yen	2849	2858	8440

India—rupee	.3687	.3635	.6180
Java—florin	.5400	.5403	.6306
Hong Kong—dol	.3082½	.3082½	
Shanghai—dol	.2962½	.2960	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5725	.5737½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5037½	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The position of the treasury on Nov. 4: Receipts, \$57,911,189.24; expenditures, \$79,956,489.69; balance, \$1,707,865,426.88; customs receipts for

the month, \$3,344,896.72. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), \$1,439,832,400.42; expenditures, \$2,410,938,764.71, including \$947,192,391.15 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, \$971,106,364.29; gross debt, \$33,814,515,995.85, a decrease of \$7,826,202 under the previous day; gold

Chicago Board
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dec.	1.15	1.15 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.14 $\frac{7}{8}$	— $\frac{3}{8}$
May	1.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.13	1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$
July	.99 $\frac{1}{4}$	.99 $\frac{1}{2}$	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	.99 $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{8}$
Corn					
Dec.	1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.99 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ .02
May	.93	.94 $\frac{1}{4}$	.93	.94	+ .01 $\frac{1}{4}$

July	.91	.91½	.90½	.91½	+ .01%
		Oats			
Dec.	.42	.42½	.42	.42½	+ ¼
May	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½	+ ½
July	.39¾	.39¾	.39¾	.39¾	..
		Rye			
Dec.	.84½	.85½	.84½	.85½	+ ¾

May	.82 ³ / ₄	.83 ³ / ₄	.82 ³ / ₄	.83 ¹ / ₂ +	¹ / ₄
July	.76	.76 ³ / ₄	.76	.76 ¹ / ₄ +	¹ / ₄

Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High	Low	Last	Chg
November	1.10	1.08 ³ / ₄	1.09	— ³ / ₄
December	1.07 ¹ / ₄	1.06	1.06 ¹ / ₄	— 1

May	1.08%	1.07%	1.07%	-%
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Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (P)—Wool top futures closed steady, 5 higher to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
January	122.0	122.0	121.50

January	102.6	102.6	101.9b
May	104.5	104.5	103.0b

bBid.

Hide Futures
 (Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	12.00	12.02	11.95	11.99	+ .01
March	12.34	12.34	12.36	12.36	— .02
June	12.62	12.63	12.62	12.64	..

Business and Industry

Extension of Tin Control Is Agreed To by the Siamese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The Siamese Government and the International Tin Committee have reached an agreement for the extension of the tin restriction agreement, which was to expire at the close of this year, according to a report from Paris.

The contents of the new pact have not been revealed, and will not be until they have been approved by the various governments to which they have been submitted.

After a recent meeting of the International Tin Committee in Paris the committee issued the following statement:

"The International Tin Committee met at Paris and the negotiations with the representatives of the Siamese Government were resumed. An agreement has been arrived at between the Siamese and other delegations regarding a tonnage basis on which the tin restriction agreement is to be renewed for the year 1937. The agreement is to be submitted to the approval of the various governments concerned. The next meeting of the International Tin Committee will be held at London on Dec. 11."

The agreement is subject to ratification by the People's Assembly at Bangkok, it was explained. Sources close to the International Tin Committee believe that the terms will be ratified. Since the assembly at present is not sitting, it must be specially summoned for this purpose. A decision is expected by Dec. 15, it was said.

The International Tin Restriction Agreement went into effect on March 1, 1931, between the governments of the Federated Malay States, Netherlands, East Indies, Bolivia and Nigeria. In the following September, the Government of Siam joined the agreement. In July, 1934, Belgian Congo, French Indo-China, Portugal and Cornwall joined the agreement. To all the countries basic quotas are allotted and the International Tin Committee fixes the percentage of these quotas that the signatory governments are permitted to export.

For the last six months, the International Tin Committee has been trying to reach an agreement with Siam for the extension of the agreement. A delegation from the committee went to Siam late last summer to carry on negotiations. Siam has been seeking a material increase in its basic quota, which the other governments to the agreement have not been willing to grant.

Standard Oils Pay Extra Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a common share. The directors also declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents a common share. The extra dividend was payable on Nov. 15 to stockholders of record on Nov. 10.

The dividends just declared are both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 16.

In 1930, 1931 and 1932 the company paid \$2 a share and in 1933 and 1934 \$1.25 was paid.

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana authorized a regular dividend of 25 cents a share and an extra dividend of \$1 a share on the company's stock, both payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 10.

Edward G. Seubert, president, said the extra payment was based on an estimate of consolidated earnings to the end of the year and recognized the provision of the 1936 revenue act as it affects the normal income tax and surtax on undistributed earnings.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Standard Oil Company of California, declared an extra dividend of 5 cents a share on the capital stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 10. Similar extra payments of 5 cents in addition to the regular dividend were made in the three preceding quarters.

The company reported for the third quarter net profit of \$7,685,528 before undistributed profits surpluses equal to 59 cents a share of capital stock. This compares with \$6,026,588, or 46 cents a share in the previous quarter and \$5,175,859, or 29 cents a share in the third quarter of 1935.

Canadians Told Of Scandinavian Systems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—In an address here before the Women's Canadian Club on her return recently from a survey of governmental systems in Russia, Denmark and Sweden, Miss Agnes MacPhail made it clear that despite the more rapid progress made by Russia in public service, education and such matters, the benefits ensuing from the mildly socialistic governments of Denmark and Sweden were more acceptable to the Canadian temperament.

The people of these two countries are fundamentally democratic and "unbelievably sensible."

Sweden and Denmark have built a new social state within the existing state with the minimum of destruction, she continued.

In Sweden labor is organized 100 per cent; they have managed currency headed by a noted economist and have reduced currency value to 53 per cent of the old gold parity. The housing problem has been solved by co-operative apartments which have reduced rents to 30 per cent of income. There is state monopoly of liquor and tobacco trades.

In Denmark agriculture is better organized than labor, and the farmers own the factories co-operatively in which bacon is made, and similarly with butter plants, she went on.

Both states have avoided bureaucratic evils, she sponsored great educational movements and co-operative projects.

Nation's Income Next Year Put by Bureau at \$66,000,000,000

Copper Price Up To 10 1/2c a Pound

By the Associated Press
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Leading producers of copper have advanced the price of the domestic metal 1/2 cent to 10 1/2 cents a pound. The boost followed a sharp rise in the export market.

Today's boost was the third into effect this year by the domestic producers. The current price puts copper at the highest level since 1930, according to trade sources.

For some time metal dealers have been reluctant to sell at the 10-cent level owing to the wide premium commanded by the price abroad. Today the export price reached a five-year high at around 10.75 cents a pound.

General Cable Corporation, Anaconda Wire & Cable Corporation and Phelps Dodge Copper Products Company announced advances of 1/2 cent a pound on bare and magnet wire, and marks of 1/4 cent on weatherproof wire.

Following the boost by the domestic producers, cables now reported export copper at 10.60 cents a pound, the highest record in several years.

10 P. C. of Private Income Is Derived From Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—About 10 per cent of all income received by individuals in the United States from private industries and occupations is provided by the transportation industry, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

This industry, which includes the steam railroads, motor carriers, electric railways, water transportation companies, railway express companies, air services, and pipeline companies, is the fifth largest industrial source of the national income. It is exceeded in this respect by manufacturing, trade, agriculture, and the service industries.

Realized income from transportation amounted to \$5,500,000,000 in 1935, but declined to \$3,700,000,000 in 1936. Estimated income for 1937 indicates a recovery to \$4,300,000,000. Over half the total income from transportation is provided by the steam railroads, which contributed \$3,900,000,000 in 1935 and an estimated \$2,200,000,000 in 1936.

Approximately three quarters of the realized income from transportation is in the form of salaries and wages. In comparison, salaries and wages in all industries combined, account for only approximately two thirds of total income.

Chiefly because of the heavy bonded indebtedness of steam railroads, interest payments represent the second largest type of realized income in the transportation industry. In 1935 interest accounted for 10 per cent of the total. Due in part to the relative inflexibility of interest charges and in part to the fact that steam railroads resorted to temporary financing measures during the period of revenue shortfalls, interest payments accounted for 16 per cent of the total in 1932 and 1933.

Yellow Truck Is To Recapitalize

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company, Pontiac, Mich., have approved a recapitalization plan and sale of 900,000 additional shares of Class B stock, it was announced at the offices of the General Motors Corporation, which controls the truck unit.

The plan, voted in a special meeting at Pontiac, Maine, calls for reduction in par value of the Class B stock from \$10 to \$1 a share and increase in the authorized outstanding Class B to 2,200,000 shares from 1,300,000.

It takes the way for payment of \$4,500,000 in accumulated dividends on the preferred stock out of estimated 1936 earnings. Sale of the additional Class B shares to present common and Class B holders, the company explained, is aimed to replenish the cash account after payment of the dividend to avoid the federal surtax upon undistributed profits and provide additional working capital.

A registration statement has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington covering the added stock.

Food and Beverage Imports Up 44 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of 44 per cent in food and beverage imports during September, compared with the same month a year ago, was reported by the Commerce Department.

Imports were listed at \$64,148,000, compared with \$44,397,000 in September, 1935. Cocoa beans, sugar, whisky, wheat, corn, canned meats, cheese and potatoes contributed to the upturn.

For the first nine months of this year, the Department said, food and beverage imports totaled \$539,326,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago.

In another foreign trade report, the Agriculture Department said reduced imports of American cotton by Japan for the year ended Aug. 31, were offset by increased purchases in India, China, Brazil and other "minor producing countries."

Although Japanese imports from all countries increased, the Department reported, those from the United States declined from 1,685,000 pounds in the year ended Aug. 31, 1935, to 1,553,000 in the corresponding 1935-36 period.

National Income Rise of 10 P. C. In 1937 Forecast

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 10 per cent jump in the national income next year, lifting it to \$66,000,000,000, was forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in reporting prospects for increased demand for farm products.

The Bureau said most of the prospective improvements in demand for farmers' goods would be due to domestic conditions. It predicted not only the 10 per cent jump in national income, but a similar increase in industrial production and slight gains in commodity prices.

As to the outlook for larger foreign outlets for American farm products, the agricultural economists said recent trade agreement developments and the indirect effects of devaluation and tentative stabilization of foreign currencies had resulted in some improvement.

"Improved demand and shorter supplies of some commodities will result in higher prices for farm products during the first half of 1937, compared with the similar period of 1936," added the Bureau's report.

"During the latter part of 1937 the increased demand may not be sufficient to offset increased supplies, which would follow more favorable weather conditions and the anticipated reaction of producers of some commodities to current high prices for those products."

Federal economists called in 400 farm experts from 42 states before issuing the report, first of a series planned by the Bureau to guide farmers' plans for next year's production.

Concerning industrial activity the report said the automobile, steel and machine tool industries made gains this year, while "building construction and the industries producing equipment for railroads, electric power and manufacturers" were expected to step forward in 1937.

Prices received by farmers, the Bureau said, have advanced from a low in March, 1935, of 55 per cent of pre-war average levels (1909-14) to a peak of 124 per cent in recent months. They averaged 166 per cent in 1929 and 108 per cent last year.

Copper Producers Abroad Again Raise Agreed Basic Output

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—In the face of continued heavy demand for copper, the Copper Restriction Committee announced today that, effective immediately, production would be increased from 5 per cent below the agreed tonnages to 5 per cent above.

(The production agreement applies to metal mined in Europe, Africa, South America and Canada, but not to the United States output.)

Announcement of the increase did not affect prices on the metal exchange, which remained steady at yesterday's quotations. Copper shares were, however, actively supported in stock exchange, with Rio Tinto up 1 and Rhodes issues also higher.

Heavy European demand for copper, attributed to armaments requirements, industrial expansion and some speculative interest, yesterday forced the price for American export up to as high as 10.75 cents a pound, the top level since March, 1931. Sales were reported today at 10.70 cents.

(American domestic consumption of the yellow metal in October was the heaviest for any month since copper statistics have been kept. In view of the wide spread between the domestic price of 10 cents a pound and the export figure, a rise in the former has been looked for.)

Home Building Boom Keeping Hawaii Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU—Challenged by an acute low cost housing shortage in Hawaii, private enterprise has joined the larger plantation interests in a house-building boom.

Honolulu city and county building department statistics show that during the first nine months of 1936 a total of 812 permits were issued covering construction of single family dwellings estimated to cost \$2,146,957.

Nine sugar plantations are spending \$787,772 this year for housing and other improvement projects for the benefit of their hundreds of employees.

The projects are an important link in a broad program which is being carried out during 1936 by all sugar-producing companies which are members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, and will include the four sugar islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii.

Much of the private building has been stimulated by FHA loans. Because of climatic conditions in the islands making installation of heating systems unnecessary and allowing the use of only single-wall construction many new homes are being built for as little as \$1500.

Marked Prosperity In Monterey Sardine Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTEREY, Calif.—The sardine industry has brought prosperity to Monterey, with fishermen, boat owners and cannery workers sharing handsome profits. During the month of September, the peak of the industry, fishermen brought in 47,539 tons of sardines, for which they received \$478,280. About 2300 cannery workers shared in a payroll of approximately \$191,000 during the period, according to estimates furnished by the various sardine plants here.

The total payroll for fish and cannery labor amounted to about \$684,280. Approximately 800 fishermen are estimated to be working in Monterey.

Accumulation of Security Reserves Seen Self-Defeating

This is the second of a series of articles on the Social Security Act. The first appeared on Nov. 5.

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Probably no aspect of the Social Security Act is a matter of more public bemoanment than the mythical \$47,000,000,000 fund to be finally accumulated around 1980 by the United States Treasury in the Old-Age Reserve Account which has already been set up in the Treasury's books and into which the recent interim budget included an appropriation of \$265,000,000. Conjecture runs riot when it appears that this is about 50 per cent in excess of the present outstanding federal debt.

And the mysteries of bookkeeping become almost impenetrable when people realize that this \$47,000,000,000 will be owed not only to the United States by the United States, as though an insurance company kept its reserve in the form of its own promises, or, as Governor Landon pointed out, as though a man kept the savings of his family in the form of his own notes.

It is certain that this fund will become the subject of considerable discussion in the next Congress, but there is probably not more than an even chance that it will be modified, as the current election mistakenly leads people who believe in social security but not in finance. So long as this viewpoint is common, Congress is likely to continue going through the forms required by the law, and if it is to be a permanent viewpoint, the fund must eventually be accumulated in toto.

Three Important Questions
Hence three important questions present themselves: "What effect will such an accumulation have on the outstanding debt of the United States?" "How much practical significance has a Treasury reserve consisting of Treasury obligations?" and "How does this differ from the pay-as-you-go method in its effect on actual Treasury operations and on national budgets?"

The safest way to approach this, like most financial speculations, is from the known to the unknown. For the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1937, the interim budget published by the Treasury on September 2 showed the following itemizations dealing with the Social Security Act:

Revenues:
Social security taxes, \$324,000,000
Expenditures:
Old-Age Security 140,000,000
Old-Age Reserve Account 265,000,000
(a) Includes receipts both from the 3 per cent penalty tax on pay rolls in states without unemployment relief laws, and the coming tax of 1 per cent on wages from the employer and 1 per cent on the employee. The former has no implied earmarking for the purposes of the act, but the latter has such an earmark, though it is not in the law.

(b) For salaries, expenses, wage records, and grants in aid to states for purposes other than the old-age insurance.
There are two annual rates to be considered in the old-age insurance plan. The first is the rate at which the tax will come in, which can of course be estimated easily if you only know how many will be employed. The second is the rate at which people will reach 65, retire, and apply for their benefits. Despite the fact that the tax is applied slowly so that the full rate of 6 per cent will not apply for 12 years, the tax revenues will for a generation or so substantially exceed the benefits called for. Few people will be entitled to much at the beginning. Eventually, however, the benefit claims will rise to the steepness of the ultimate rise will be accentuated, according to current population estimates, by the fact that the proportion of people 65, or over will be 10 per cent as against only 6 per cent today. Families are smaller.

Each year, then, for a long time to come, the national tax revenues will be swelled by the excess of old-age pay-roll tax receipts over outlays. Each year, however, this excess will be made unavailable for current expenditure by being appropriated by Congress into the special Old-Age Reserve Account.

Goes to General Fund
The officials in charge of that account, will do one of two things. They will buy government bonds in the open market, thus providing a substantial and steadily increasing support to that market. Or they will buy special bonds issued by the Treasury, paying 3 per cent.

The probability is that they will do little buying in the open market, because they must get 3 per cent for their money, and the current yield on government bonds is below that level.

If, however, they buy notes directly from the Treasury, then their money will be sluiced directly back into the general fund of the Treasury, leaving as only evidence of its movement into and back from the old-age reserve account, a note bearing 3 per cent interest.

This steady flow of pay roll tax receipts into the general fund, thence into the old-age security fund, and thence back to the general fund, will have the effect of continually tending to fill up the general fund, and in particular the "working balance" or spare cash of the Treasury. There will be no offsetting expenditure, because the hypothetical accumulation of the old-age reserve account merely transfers tax revenue from "working balance" into another account and promptly back again.

This working balance of the Treasury used to be kept under the new era at around \$400,000,000, and it has been kept by the New Deal at about three times that amount. The effect of the accumulation of unexpended social security taxes would

be to cause it to soak up like a sponge the cash of the country. A swollen working balance has not, heretofore, been taken by Congress as justification for spending more money, and it probably will not be as long as people have any respect for budget statements. On the contrary, it is invariably taken by the Treasury as sound reason for retiring part of the interest-bearing debt. This problem proved acute in the eighteen-eighties when the Treasury receipts piled up and the amount of government debt which was immediately callable was insufficient to push the Treasury's tax accumulations back into circulation through the channel of paying off its debts.

Evidently the long-term result of such a strange mechanism would be to cause the gradual retirement, by the Treasury, of its bills, notes, and bonds, and the gradual increase of persons, banks, etc., and a corresponding gradual increase in the face value of 3 per cent Treasury notes in the old-age reserve account.

Hence our national debt would be seen to slowly change color, and become owed to the old-age reserve account instead of to banks, insurance companies, trust funds, and other private creditors, even while its nominal total was making no important change.

Before long, however, the defenders of the Administration in effect, who the day may be, would begin to point with pride to the fact that the large Treasury debt was offset by large capital assets, in the form of Treasury 3 per cent notes. This device of subtracting Treasury assets from liabilities in order to find the true Treasury indebtedness, would of course be obviously valid in this case. A man who tries to make his debts look smaller seldom takes account in his total of what he owes to himself.

If, for an extreme example, the entire national debt came to be owed to the old-age reserve account, most people would readily concede that there was little intrinsic difference between this condition and one in which there was no national debt at all.

Japan Sustains Marked Slowing Down in Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese businessmen, eager to reap profits in foreign markets, and Japanese statesmen and economists, who see in export trade a means of absorbing the nation's growing working population view with some discouragement the figures for Japanese foreign trade during the first nine months of 1936, which have just been made public. These figures reveal a notable decline in the rate of increase for exports, together with a volume of imports increasing faster than exports, with the result that the balance of foreign trade is distinctly less favorable, by comparison with that of last year.

Exports during the period from Jan. 1 until Sept. 30 were valued at \$985,000,000 yen (about \$80,000,000 at current rates of exchange) and imports amounted to \$1,295,000,000 yen, the adverse trade balance thus footing up at \$310,000,000 yen. The gain in exports over the corresponding figure last year was only 4.5 per cent, whereas the gain for last year's first nine months, by comparison with 1934, was 16.7 per cent. Imports, on the other hand, increased at the rate of about 13 per cent over last year.

Cotton Cloth Sales Drop
Among the important items of export which showed declines were raw silk cotton cloth, which is Japan's leading article of export, silk cloth and wheat flour. Gains were registered in cotton goods, rayon cloth, and especially in the large category of varied exports which comes under the general heading, "Miscellaneous Goods." Surveying Japan's foreign trade by continents, one finds a fairly substantial increase in exports to Europe and about a 10 per cent rise in sales to North America. On the other hand, exports to Japan's largest market, Asia, remained almost stationary, and there was an actual falling off in exports to South America.

Despite the outbreak of a formal trade war with Australia last June, Japanese purchases in that country show a considerable gain, and there is a slight increase in exports to it. This is a temporary trend, attributable to the desire of importers to lay in stocks of goods before the trade restrictions go into effect.

Exports of cotton cloth during the first nine months declined in quantity by \$8,822,000 square yards, or 3.9 per cent, and in value by \$1,075,000,000 yen, or 2.2 per cent. Japanese textile dealers are especially gloomy over the fact that sales declined in the three biggest markets for Japanese cotton cloth, British India, the Dutch East Indies and Egypt.

Foreign Trade Vital
As about 20 per cent of Japan's industrial output is exported, foreign trade is an important factor in determining the country's degree of economic prosperity. The proportion of exports in certain industries is much greater. So Japan in 1934 sold abroad 72 per cent of its raw silk, 75.9 per cent of its rayon cloth, 60.3 per cent of its cotton tissues, 55.6 per cent of its knitted goods, 45.3 per cent of its pottery and porcelain, 33 per cent of its glassware and 64.2 per cent of its canned goods.

It seems probable that, as the initial stimulus of the sharp depreciation of the yen has worn off and as quotas, tariffs and other restrictive measures in regard to Japanese goods show no signs of decreasing, the Japan export volume may be approaching its top limit of expansion.

Yen Steady for Two Years
It is pointed out in financial circles here that Japan does not wish to be a factor of international exchange instability. The yen has remained very steady in terms of the pound sterling for more than two years at a rate of approximately one shilling two pence. When the yen has fluctuated in value in relation to the dollar, it has generally followed the upward or downward trend of the pound. There is no intention to disturb this relation deliberately, even if the fixing of a lower rate for the Dutch guilder may affect unfavorably Japan's competitive position in certain Oriental markets.

There are, however, two reservations which one is apt to hear in discussion of Japan's attitude toward international currency stabilization. First, there will be firm resistance to any foreign suggestion that the yen should be valued more highly, say at one shilling sixpence, in relation to the pound. It is believed that any such upward revaluation of the yen would be disastrous in its effect on Japan's foreign trade. Second, while there will probably be no further deliberate devaluation of the yen, it is impossible for Japan to offer a positive guaranty that internal factors, such as an increasingly unfavorable foreign trade balance or a financial crisis, generated by the new financial policy, which calls simultaneously for heavier taxes and larger bond issues, will not cause a new downward glide of the yen in terms of foreign currencies.

Tide Water Oil Net Shows Substantial Rise
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—The Tide Water Associated Oil Company reported a net income of \$8,504,933 after all charges, including federal income tax and other charges. After dividend requirements on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, the company was left with \$5,722,826 available common shares.

No estimated provision for surtax on undistributed profits is included. In the first nine months of 1935, calculated on the same basis, net income was \$5,629,237, or 53 cents a share on 5,633,045 common shares then outstanding.

For the third quarter earnings, after similar deductions, were \$3,225,571, or 39 cents a share on 5,722,826 shares, compared with \$2,571,661, or 29 cents a share on 5,688,717 common shares in the preceding quarter, and \$2,461,783, or 27 cents a share on 5,633,045 common shares in the September quarter a year ago.

Continental Oil Quarter Net Tops 1935 Period
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Continental Oil Company earned \$3,727,357.89 during the third quarter of 1936, as revealed by its financial report.

This is equivalent to 79 cents per share on the issued stock of the company, exclusive of the shares held in the treasury of the company, and compares with earnings of \$2,435,106.13, or 52 cents per share, during the similar period of 1935.

For the first nine months of 1936 the company earned \$8,083,624.59, equivalent to \$1.72 per share. The earnings for the same period of the previous year were \$5,569,802.08, or \$1.18 per share.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Financing Plan Disclosed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Hilton-Davis Chemical Company's new financing plan will be carried out with an initial offering of 14,000 shares of 1 1/4 convertible preferred stock at \$25 per share and a common stock of \$10.25 per share by Distributors Group, Inc. Each convertible preferred share may be converted until Dec. 31, 1938, into 1 1/4 shares of common stock; thereafter through 1939 into one share of common stock; and thereafter through 1941 into three quarters of a share of common stock. Conversion privileges expire after 1941.

The Hilton-Davis Chemical Company succeeds the business of the Hilton-Davis Company, originally established in Ohio in 1922. It manufactures industrial chemicals as well as dyestuffs, pigments, printing inks, varnishes and colors.

New Peak for World Cotton Consumption

By the Associated Press
NEW YORK
THE New York Cotton Exchange Yearbook, just released, discloses that world consumption of the staple during the 1935-1936 season established a new high record at 27,729,000 bales.

It exceeded the largest consumption recorded in any previous season by 1,951,000 bales. World production fell short of the established record by 1,708,000 bales, totaling 26,262,000 bales.

Due to the excess of consumption over production, world carryover reduced last season from 14,575,000 to 13,073,000 bales.

The Yearbook was prepared under the direction of Alston H. Garside, exchange economist.

New High for Gold Stocks Is Shown By Reserve Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported in its weekly statement that American gold stocks had attained another high, \$1,058,000,000, during the week ended Nov. 4.

Addition of \$27,000,000 came during the week, despite the international monetary agreement with leading European powers, which had been expected by many fiscal experts to result in retarding the inflow.

The current gold total is \$1,344,000,000 in excess of the level at this time last year.

Demand for month-end cash in meeting pay rolls caused an increase of \$76,000,000 in money in circulation, bringing the total to \$6,378,000,000, a new high for normal times. Resulting from this was a decrease of \$39,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, which brought total reserve balances down to \$6,693,000,000, a total estimated by the board to be about \$2,140,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

The board's condition statement of the reserve banks shows the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Nov. 4 was \$6,693,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of \$8,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Cement Shipments Increase 50 P. C.

NEW YORK—Cement shipments for the first nine months of the year totaled 83,700,000 barrels, a gain of nearly 50 per cent over the same period of 1935, according to a survey by Amott, Baker & Co., indicating 1936 earnings will be higher. Increases in current dividend distributions or payment of arrears on preferred stocks which have accumulated in the past five years may be looked for from many cement companies now in a strong financial position, Amott-Baker reported.

The survey showed cement stocks have been reduced to 18,558,000 barrels on Sept. 30, a decline of 14.4 per cent in the past year and equal to only six weeks' supply at current demand levels.

Cement producers, the survey showed, have begun to reflect by increased shipments the wide gains currently being reported in construction awards. These awards, for the first nine months of 1936, total \$2,041,627,000, an increase of 71 per cent over 1935.

With federal contracts, previously let, continuing to afford a good backlog, current construction gains may lead to a consumption figure in excess of 120,000,000 barrels during 1937, Amott-Baker reported.

Dividend Declarations

Company</

Governors

These results are final and complete. Unless returns are demanded and change the results.

By the Associated Press

Chief state executives just elected are listed below. Figures in parentheses show terms of office, in years.

(4) 2.

Asterisk means re-election. Party of the incumbent is shown when there has been a change of party, followed by the name and party of the new Governor. Republican (R); Democratic (D); Progressive (P); Farmer-Labor (F);

Arizona—(4) B. C. Stanford (D)
Arkansas—(2) Carl E. Bailey (D)
Colorado—(2) Teller Ammons (D)
Connecticut—(2) Wilbur F. Cross (D)

Delaware—(4) Incumbent (R)
Florida—(4) Fred P. Cone (D)
Georgia—(2) E. D. Rivers (D)
Idaho—(2) Barzillai W. Clark (D)
Illinois—(4) Henry Horner (D)
Indiana—(4) M. Clifford Townsend (D)

Kansas—(2) Incumbent (R)
Maine—(2) Incumbent (D)
Massachusetts—(2) Charles F. Hurley (D)
Michigan—(2) Incumbent (R)
Missouri—(4) Lloyd C. Stark (D)
Minnesota—(2) Elmer Benson (FL)
Nebraska—(2) R. L. Cochran (D)
New Hampshire—(2) Francis P. Murphy (R)

New Mexico—(2) Clyde Tingley (D)
New York—(2) Herbert H. Lehman (D) (Am. Labor)
North Carolina—(4) Clyde R. Hoey (D)
Iowa—(2) Nels G. Kraschel (D)
Montana—(4) Roy E. Ayers (D)
North Dakota—(2) Incumbent (R)
William Langer (D)
Ohio—(2) Martin L. Davey (D)
Rhode Island—(2) Robert E. Quinn (D)

South Dakota—(2) Incumbent (D)
Leslie Jensen (R)
Tennessee—(2) Gordon Browning (D)
Texas—(2) James V. Allred (D)
Utah—(2) Henry H. Blood (D)
Vermont—(2) George D. Allen (R)
Washington—(4) Clarence D. Martin (D)
West Virginia—(4) Homer A. Holt (D)
Wisconsin—(2) Philip F. La Follette (P)

'The Monitor'

Views the News

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" for the week ending November 6, 1936. This list is a portion of a total of 234 stations in the United States and territories carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WEL, 900kc.
New Haven—Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, 10:05 a. m., WJBS, 1350kc.
New London—Daily, no regular time assigned, WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDQ, 1370kc.
Massachusetts

Boston—Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 3 p. m., WBZ, 980kc.
Worcester—(shortwave), 9:57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., WJLA, (shortwave), 11.9mc.
Springfield—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 800kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 12:15 and 6:15 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.
Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.
Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNYX, 1250kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., WJLA, 11.9mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m. and 3 p. m., WBZ, 980kc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y. Flat—Furnished—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, central heat, gas, electric, near A. & C. St. M. T. mid service and garage. Phone 4-1017. Price \$61 East 19th St. Manhattan 6-0197.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartment, tile bath, kitchenette, electric, near subway. Phone 2-1881.

N. Y. C. 341 E. 18th St.—2 rooms, modern, quiet, private home; Electric; moderate rental; adults preferred. Grantee 5-9491.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOUR sunny rooms and bath, 2nd floor, new house, heated, piano, central heat, gas, electric, near subway. Phone 4-1017. Price \$61 East 19th St. Manhattan 6-0197.

WINTER HILL, Somerville, Mass.—3 rooms, heated, tile bath, corner location, \$45.00. Moving—\$2.00 per room local, vans leaving for Maine, N. H. and N. Y. semi-weekly. C. Bain, Somerville 132.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FORD 1932 Demonstrator, Ford, trunk, motor, upholstery, run very fine, beautiful car throughout, \$715. Call Mr. Krogger, Ingersoll 2-5500, 1940 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CORSETTIERS

A CORSET CORSETTIER OF CORSETTIERS designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to the perfect day. 23 President St., New York City. Phone 3-3318.

DOGS FOR SALE

Pedigree Scottish Terriers 3 months old, mother 23 President St., New York City. Phone 3-3318.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 11 BAYMARKET ST. BOSTON. CAP. 125

HAIRDRESSERS

TO COMPLETE YOUR CHARM

Remove the roots to your hair—try our famous Aromal oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanently waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN

565 BOYLSTON STREET

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL or woman to take care of children, light housework, 23 President St., New York City. Phone 3-3318.

MOTHER'S helper to assist with housework and cooking in small family, living near New York City, good home, modern, warm, sunny, Box 8-41, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED—Young woman, Christian Science, call small home, Write Box 8-41, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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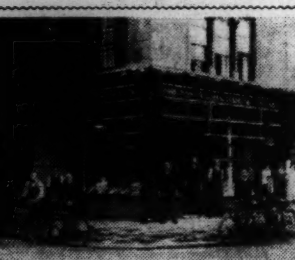
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BrothersFrom Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.
Picnic TimeFrom Wolfred Freeman, Brookline, Mass.
Beach EnthusiastQuotation
For Today.

I WILL chide no
breather in the
world except myself,
'gainst whom I know
most faults.

—SHAKESPEARE

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Inventions and Inventors

WHO invented the steamboat?
That's easy, and it has been
checked for you, too! So try the
others, some of which are easy, and
some—well, not so easy.

1 steamboat	Westinghouse
2 telephone	Wright Brothers
3 lightning rod	Fulton
4 safety pin	Sholes
5 sewing machine	Syatt
6 air brake	Franklin
7 aeroplane	Whitney
8 typewriter	Howe
9 cotton gin	Bush
10 celluloid	Seil

2. Letter Changing

THE change from NEED to HAVE,
originally presented in eight
moves, caused a Northampton,
Mass., reader to comment as fol-
lows: "If the need be urgent, why not
get there sooner: Need Heed, Herd,
Here, Hare, Have!" A Kerhonkson,
N. Y., reader submits the same
moves, and shares this one: Chang-
ing only one letter at a time, mak-
ing no transpositions, and forming
an acceptable word each time,
change MEEK to MILD in four
moves.

3. Missing Numbers

WHILE not exactly a mathe-
matical puzzle, this should ap-
peal to those who like figuring. Fill
in each blank with a number:

1. A BIPED has — feet.
2. A TETRAMETER is a verse
with — measures.
3. An OCTAGON is a figure with
— sides.
4. A SEXTET has — singers.
5. A DECADE is a period of —
years.
6. A TRIMESTER is a period of
— months.
7. A NONAGON is a plane figure
with — sides.
8. A DUODECIMO is a sheet
folded into — leaves.
9. A PENTASTYLE is a building
with — columns in front.
10. A CENTURION is an officer
commanding — men.

4. Rebus

THE Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader who
shares today's rebus states that
it represents a 7-letter word. The line
below gives a clue:

E (M) ET
From the REBUS comes the call
to prayer.

5. Cryptogram

CHARLES M. SCHWAB gives
some excellent advice in the fol-
lowing cryptogram which, because
it is so many short words, should be
fairly easy.

ALB MBOCND DLN OEOA PFO
QNBO NFOG DLPA LB EO ANOQ
DEOC FERBH SB ANOQ AN QN
SEI ALEFIO.

(Answers among advertisements.)

In a Nutshell

WHAT is mind?
No matter.
What is matter?
Never mind. — Frederick James
Furness (English philologist).

Children's Corner

Jenny Rabbit and Charley Cricket

JENNY RABBIT was hurrying to
school because she had prom-
ised her mother she would
hurry. But Jenny Rabbit didn't want
to hurry straight to school.
The milkweeds in the meadow
called to her as she passed: "Please,
Jenny Rabbit, open our pods so the
wind can blow our white-winged
babies away and away!"
"When I come home from school
I will open your pods for you," said
Jenny Rabbit. "But I can't stop
now."

Under the cottonwood tree where
she had spent so many happy sum-
mer hours the leaves lay in a golden
heap.

"Come, Jenny Rabbit, and romp
with us," rustled the leaves happily.
But Jenny Rabbit's dress was just
freshly pressed and her hair was
neatly brushed, so Jenny Rabbit
knew she must not stop and romp
with the cottonwood leaves. Besides

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"How did you get caught?" she
asked

she remembered that she had prom-
ised her mother that she would go
straight to school, so she called to
the rustling leaves. "After school I'll
come and romp with you."
A rose bush held up its crimson
buds as she went by. "Wouldn't you
like my pretty buds to pin on your
dress?" it asked.

"Oh, yes, very much," said Jenny
Rabbit. "If I may have them after
school." And she went skipping on
her way.

At the fence that divided the
meadow from the wide road which
led to the schoolhouse there was
much tall brown grass, and as Jenny
Rabbit stooped down to crawl under
the fence she heard a shrill little
voice down in the grass crying for
help.

Jenny Rabbit looked sharply about
and soon discovered Charley Cricket
caught fast in a spider web.

"How did you get caught in this
web?" she asked as she untangled
him and set him free.

"I didn't look where I was jump-
ing," said Charley Cricket, very
much ashamed of himself. "You see,
I was thinking about something else.
I was thinking of a new song to
sing during these beautiful autumn
nights."

"If I hadn't come straight to
school," said Jenny Rabbit, "you
would still be in the web."

"I know it," said Charley Cricket.
"But would you like to hear my new
song?"

"Oh, yes," said Jenny Rabbit. So
Charley Cricket jumped onto Jenny
Rabbit's dinner bucket, and while
she skipped along to school he sang
in his very best manner his newest
song.

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Sunbonnet Sue



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

When from the tree has
The last leaf, bravely red,
I know new buds are growing,
And my heart is comforted.

L.M.

For the Scrapbook

Empty Sound

A popular preacher once said of
his pulpit efforts, "I always roar
when I have nothing to say."—Lu-
ther.

Trials

We learn more from our sufferings
than from our delights. — James
Douglas.

One at a Time

Devote each day to the object then
in time, and every evening will find
something done. — Goethe.

Be One

Be a light, and do not try to seem
so. — Lavater.

New Yorker: The federal writers'

project has started work on a 5,000-
000-word history of New York city.
The story of the creation was writ-
ten in 700 words, but not at govern-
ment expense.

Barron's: New York's new bridge

links up three of the city's boroughs.
Still, we don't know who would be
setting off in three directions at
once, unless it is Mr. Farley going to
work.

Brevities

In Lighter Vein

Alert

A young man and woman entered
a railway carriage and were imme-
diately put down by other passen-
gers as a bridal couple. But the
young pair were so self-possessed
that the others began to doubt if
their surmise was right after all.

As the train moved out of the sta-
tion, however, the young man rose to
remove his overcoat, and a shower
of confetti fell onto the floor.

The other occupants of the car-
riage smiled broadly, but the young
man was equal to the occasion.

Turning to his partner he re-
marked loudly: "I've taken the
bridgroom's overcoat in mistake!"—
Montreal Star.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this
feature directions of party games which
have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid
for each contribution accepted.

"Hot Ball"

A GAME for parties and kinder-
garten to help restore order and
quiet:

Children sit in circle on floor. A
large ball is tossed into circle. The
children play the ball is "hot," and
each child pushes it from him when
it rolls his way. Each child must re-
main silent; and the first one who
speaks must turn his back to the
circle, still keeping silence.

As each child speaks, he in turn
must turn his back to the circle. The
last child facing the circle wins the
game.—Mrs. Faith A. S., Los An-
geles.

No Charity

Mike was "down and out." The
pastor of his church, meeting him
in the street one day looking very
threadbare, took pity on him.

"Come with me, Mike," he said,
"and I'll give you a shilling out
of the poor box."

But Mike was on his dignity at
once. "Indade ye won't!" he ex-
claimed. "Sooner than accept
charity, I'll beg."—Montreal Star.

When the Family Buys a New Car
Father's Question: "How many
miles to a gallon?"

Mother's Question: "What color is
the upholstery?"

Son's Question: "How fast will she
go?"

Daughter's Question: "Has it a
good mirror?"

Neighbors' Question: "How can
they afford it?"

Progress

"Is your wife an expert automobile
driver yet?"

"Yes, she no longer closes her eyes
when she backs out of the garage."

"Underline that last word"

Only Objection
"Can't you change these tickets,
usher?"

"Is anything wrong with the seats,
sir?"

"Oh, no, the seats are fine. It's the
cement column in front of them that
I object to."—Punch Bowl.

"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Just as Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oklahoma City, Okla.

A BOY whose mother was in
straitened circumstances was
given a dollar bill by his aunt.

The little fellow had been wanting a
baseball which cost \$1.25. He had the
quarter; but, when the whole
amount was available, he seemed in
no hurry to make his purchase.

The next day he went to a store
and bought a cake pan for his mother,
as he had heard her say she wanted
it. When he returned home with his
face beaming and presented it to her,
the mother exclaimed: "But you
didn't get to buy your ball, did you?"

"Aw, the youngster replied lightly,
"this seventy-five-center is just as
good."

Needless to say this mother values
the cake pan above all of her other
utensils.

Vocations

Idea That Have
Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science
Monitor are invited to share in this
column ideas that have brought supplies.
It is paid for each item accepted.)

Mixed Seasoning

AN ELDERLY woman called at
the kitchen doors of a neighbor-
hood, selling an especially prepared
"mixed seasoning" for cooking, done
up in cellophane envelopes. She told
the housewives that she prepared the
seasoning, and that it was an old
family recipe calling for a mixture
of black pepper, sweet marjoram,
salt, paprika, celery salt, chili
powder, garlic salt, and onion salt.

She further explained that this
mixed seasoning would add zest to
home-cooked foods and would
greatly improve the flavor of gravies,
soups, steaks, roasts, poultry, etc. She
sold the bags for a small sum and
told the neighbors that the selling
of this seasoning was meeting a
financial need for her.—D. M., Col-
linswood, N. J.

Facts
About the Bible

Prepared for
The Christian Science Monitor by
THOMAS L. LEBERMAN, M. A.

The Vision of a Flying Roll

IN THE book of Zechariah, chap-
ter 5, the prophet is said to have
seen in a vision "a flying roll,"
which might perhaps be more ac-
curately described in English as a
"winged scroll"; and on it was in-
scribed "the curse that goeth
forth" against those among the
prophet's contemporaries who were
guilty of theft and perjury, while
its stern message was to be borne
far and wide "over the face of the
whole earth" (verse 2).

The size of the scroll, which is
carefully noted by the prophetic
writer, suggests how detailed and
formidable this dread document
must have been, for "the length
thereof" was "twenty cubits, and
the breadth thereof ten cubits"
(verse 2). Since the Biblical cubit
was reckoned at not less than 18
inches, it is apparent that the scroll
seen by the prophet measured at
least 30 feet by 15.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Speaking of Lazy People . . .

We were supposed
to make up an
arithmetic problem
for school today!OH, I HAVE MINE!
IT'S ABOUT A
FARMER AND
HIS APPLE
ORCHARD!!THIS FARMER HAS 626 TREES AND EACH
TREE HAS 78 APPLES ON IT! THE
FARMER AND HIS THREE SONS PICK ALL
THE APPLES IN 22 HOURS AND 33 MINUTESHOW MANY APPLES DID
THE FARMER HIMSELF PICK?

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Too Much Curiosity

This afternoon I saw one of
our neighbors coming up
the street on the run—Thinking something unusual was
up, I went galloping after
him—But we hadn't gone far
when it began to sprinkle
rain—And a moment later it was
coming down in sheets—Ah, I
said to myself, so that is what
all the rush is about!—And I turned around and
made a bee line for home—
Guess it doesn't pay to be too
curious about something—

By CARMACK

Editorials

"It's Dogged as Does It"

DOGGEDNESS is a characteristic to which the world—and Great Britain—attributes much of British success in empire building. But the British nation—and the world—has still better reason to hail the new application of that trait as indicated in King Edward's throne speech at the opening of Parliament:

The policy of the Government continues to be based on membership in the League. They desire to see the League strengthened for its work in the pacific settlement of international disputes, and they already have made known at Geneva their proposals for improved working and wider authority of the League.

Not long ago it was being grumbled in influential British circles that Britannia had suffered only humiliation for efforts to support League of Nations' methods against Premier Mussolini's aggression in Africa. The Ethiopian fiasco seemed to prove what had been suspected ever since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria—that if Europe's impending twilight of reason should settle into real night, the little candle at Geneva would not throw its beams very far.

The good that the League had done was beginning to be interred even before its bones. Germany's rearmament and insistence on bi-lateral treaties instead of general accords in which many nations might take part along League lines; Italy's armed and increasingly aggressive role in European diplomacy; armament programs in both Britain and France which by their very hugeness bespoke the intentions of those countries to rely on their own rather than on collective power to enforce international rights; the return of Belgium to a policy of neutrality which implies the cutting of its ties with France and the League—all these developments have made the League ideal seem indeed "the great shipwreck of Wilsonian ideology" that II Duce called it in his Milan speech.

If a lesser spokesman than King Edward had proclaimed British faith in the doctrine of collective security, he might

have laid himself open to a charge of merely trying to hitch his political wagon to those 11,000,000 votes in last year's "peace ballot" by which the British people informed their leaders of the popular will to peace through League methods. It would have seemed like a small voice voicing a still smaller hope. But from the King's lips it should touch the British people to new insistence on preservation of the Geneva bulwark.

Perhaps the outlook for the League is not as dark today as when dangers to peace seemed less immediate. The extremity of its individual governments may be Europe's opportunity. Germany is showing an active interest in developing co-operation with Britain. France, naturally, considers her relations with Britain as pivotal, indeed is reported as likely to formulate her Spanish policies along lines suggested by British action. II Duce still bids, though with grandiose gestures, toward Fascist bayonets, for harmony with Britain. And the Italo-Reich accord, instead of cementing two totalitarian states into an anti-European bloc, may prove a bond in which each will draw the other somewhat in the direction of its own interests in British friendship.

Thus Britain, though with many problems on its hands, can yet place itself in position to give Europe strong leadership peaceward. And with an Administration which has offered more than one sign of co-operation in both of the League's hardest trials just returned to power in the United States, the possibilities for making a revised League's influence a decisive factor in twentieth-century history are open to broad development.

Earnest workers for peace everywhere would wish Britain success in such leadership. And success would provide, paradoxically, the best justification any government could offer its people for present tax-burdening and heart-burdening armaments: that they might be allowed to rust unused, unuseful, and unregretted.

Power of the Press

A VETERAN correspondent in America for one of the most staid newspapers of Great Britain ventured the opinion a day or two before election that the press of the United States, or rather a major section of it, had lost materially in prestige during the campaign. As a detached observer he believed the majority of the newspapers were not in step with the sympathies of a majority of the people. As a political forecaster he proved correct; whether the press has suffered in influence as a result of sticking to its views or those of its publishers must be measured as events go on. There is no denying that large masses of people in numerous industrial centers or agricultural areas felt themselves largely inarticulate so far as expression of their feelings in the local press was concerned.

Though the result of the balloting indicates that editorial advice was very little accepted, it is nevertheless significant that American readers generally do trust the informational service of newspapers as furnishing data from which to draw their conclusions. In the main this trust is justified.

It is significant, too, that the United States has newspapers free to speak their opinions, to criticize, to sound their warnings and to air more than one side of the political case. This is their function. Like the coiner of the saying, "Let me write a nation's songs and I care not who writes its laws," Jefferson was doubtless exaggerating when he said, "I would rather live in a country with newspapers and without a government, than in a country with a government but without newspapers." Yet the service of information and discussion is vital to enlightenment, and the press has a duty as well as a privilege in making that service as full and fair as possible.

Journey's End

THYSANIA ZENOBIA is the latest filer to achieve renown for distance negotiated, and though in the custody of state authorities in Maine, where the flight ended, is to be congratulated on being anywhere. It was a foolhardy undertaking—a flight of more than 2000 miles without even checking gasoline supply.

It was a strange undertaking, too, considering that there were no prizes to be won. Indeed, this enthusiastic aeronaut does not appear even to have been courting newspaper publicity.

Faulty flying equipment brought the adventurer down near Augusta, Maine. This flight may not have been the longest ever made, but for endurance, daring and that intuitive sense of which aviators may well be proud, it probably has not been excelled by other fliers on more spectacular and widely heralded odysseys.

Perhaps one of the singular aspects of the entire event is that folk are not bothering to go to the local landing field and strip pieces of canvas or wire or propeller-shaft from the battered craft to hoard as souvenirs. After all, they couldn't get much canvas off Thysania Zenobia's wings, which have a surprisingly small spread. The Maine folk feel better off at home, fastening down the covers on their cedar chests. For 2200 miles is a long way, and what an appetite that moth must have developed!

Portrait of a Period

Book News of the Day

THE central and dominating figure of the period of reconstruction in the United States was, of course, Ulysses S. Grant, President from 1869 to 1877. It may be that to many the record of those years seems like ancient history, to be studied as one would read the history of much earlier periods. But those eventful years are not so remote that they are forgotten, or that the lessons to be learned from unhappy experiences cannot benefit us today if they are seriously regarded and heeded. The writer of this brief review might, by refreshing vivid memories, set down in more or less circumstantial detail the story of many of the chief events discussed and the actors picturesquely described in HAMILTON FISH, THE INNER HISTORY OF THE GRANT ADMINISTRATION, by Allen Nevins (New York: Dodd, Mead, \$5). The same author wrote the Pulitzer Prize biography "Grover Cleveland," a book as interesting and as valuable for reference as this newer volume.

A biography of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State in the Grant Cabinet for the eight years of that post-war period, must, of necessity, be also a political history of those times. The book is a factual document. It is not sought, at least, obviously to immortalize Fish or any statesman of that time. It does, however, place him far above his associates, and quite convincingly exonerates him. There have not been, in recent years, exposures of official depravity in high places more shameful than those of the high command in Grant's time.

The inclination, almost unavoidable, is to overlook the important part played by Fish in events in which he was an unobtrusive but vital actor. It is his diary, heretofore unexplored, which supplies a revealing and uncolored picture of events behind the scenes. Modest and unassertive, without any desire to build for himself a monument of defense against the enemies of his chief, he calmly set down, as history, a record just now made public.

Not the least interesting chapter is that in which the author, drawing liberally upon Mr. Fish's journal, supplies new light upon the historic events of 1876—the Hayes-Tilden contest. Whatever the equities, whatever the wrong done or whatever the right established, one who reads the record as it is revealed today will be inclined to conclude that the course taken by Grant, largely upon the advice of Hamilton Fish, prevented civil strife and the possible disruption of the Union. Much can be forgiven and much condoned in this revealing light.

F. L. P.

Revolt Against Air Terror?

THE Madrid bombing has offered the world a foretaste of what one fervently prays are things not to come. Not even Mussolini's men in darkest Ethiopia dared to indulge their bombing planes so openly. It remained for the Spanish insurgents, within the very gates of Europe, to provide a sample of what might be expected were the terror from the skies generally let loose.

The casualties were but a handful, measured by the capabilities of modern bombers. But their very paucity served to emphasize the terrible human wastage: "Two women killed while standing in a queue, waiting for free milk distribution. . . . An indeterminate number of children slain in their schoolroom. . . . A woman struck down while talking to her husband. . . . Children in a park, hit by shrapnel while their mothers looked on. . . ." The official total of the fatalities has grown toward the two hundred mark. "Mostly," it was announced, "women and children." Significantly, warnings were impossible. The hum of late afternoon activity in the thronged streets drowned out the drone of motors. Factory smoke obscured the upper air. The enemy had come and gone before anti-aircraft guns could be manned. Lindbergh said there was no adequate defense for civilians against modern air raids. Madrid, at least, could muster none.

One great upsurge of public protest conceivably could throw back the tide of aerial war preparations. But these outbursts of the feelings of the common people are not ignited except by an incident of commanding importance or engulfing tragedy. Italy cautiously avoided provoking such a hostile world reaction, it has been said, by refraining from wholesale civilian bombings in Ethiopia. Cynics have contended that no nation would dare go the limit in a lesser air engagement; and that the peoples therefore would not have the incident to touch off their protest until the full, unimaginable fury of general war was unleashed—until it was too late.

The first Madrid bombing does not seem, on the surface, to have shaken peoples at large. And yet there was here an incident which might have served to focus this latent, potentially overwhelming protest of the common peoples. Perhaps the mechanics of mobilizing opinion need improvement, and surely the semi-closed doors at Geneva have shut off the world from a focal point for peace publicity. At all events, the mild reaction does not speak well for the alertness of the agencies of public opinion generally. It is not necessary to deliver up the world to this modern aerial form of the terror by night and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, in order to turn men to organizing their way out of this armament phase. But the forces of deliverance need to be more articulate.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN grew a beard, it is said, in response to the urging of an 11-year-old girl who wrote she was "shocked" at seeing his smooth-shaven face in election posters. Whiskers may make for dignity, but there is a net gain for frankness in the fact that American candidates now generally make a clean face of it.

The Plot That Failed



Courtesy Holman's Print Shop

The Guy Fawkes Conspirators From a Print Published at the Time the Plot Was Exposed

ARCHAEOLOGISTS of the future, shoveling among the classrooms of Plum Row school, will come with rapture upon what they will undoubtedly regard as relics of a barbaric community. Museum notes will probably report that, "the soil of Yorkshire has yielded up a great number of crayon drawings, crudely executed, primitive in coloring remarkable for vigor and strangely in contrast with other works of that twentieth-century period." After laboriously deciphering the signatures they will perhaps wonder that so many different artists chose the same deformed banana, lop-sided tumbler and wart-producing twig, as a subject. But the narratives!

For the benefit of those who may at that yet distant date be compiling a new "History of England," we believe that some written reference to these works should be available. At this season of the year especially, if memory serves us well, the narrative pictures produced in Plum Row indicated savage customs incompatible with the daily routine of the hill folk. Let us, for example, examine a brilliant composition headed "Polly Spenser" and bearing in much smaller lettering the words, "The Bonfire." Red and yellow crayons have been lavishly employed in leafy motifs representing a fire. In spite of its clamorous coloring, however, it is not so much the leafy bonfire which holds the attention as the group of three figures in conservative masculine costume of the period, black trousers and smocks, occupying the right half of the paper.

Two of these figures appear to be walk-

ing toward the fire. At least their feet are turned in that direction. They carry upon a stretcher a third figure, which suggests a sacrifice. Around the fire are smaller, female figures, also in the act of making an offering to the flames. To save the historian a gruesome conjecture, we will point out immediately that the rounded objects in their hands are really ordinary potatoes, although they are of the same hue and form as the heads of the figures.

The trousered form in process of transportation to the pyre is but an effigy—a sawdust and firework stuffed image of one Guy Fawkes, and the four-legged little creature drawn in brown, with a black eye, out of which one of the women has taken a bite, is a representation of a parkin pig. The picture is a Plum Row record of the observance recommended in the rhyme:

Remember, remember the Fifth of November,
That terrible Gunpowder Plot!

Perhaps the native custom of Guy Fawkes no longer celebrates his failure to blow up King James I and the House of Lords. Perhaps other methods of entertainment, more complicated or less energetic than parading and burning a "guy," are offered on the Fifth. Perhaps, also, the parkin pig with the currant eye has become an extinct species of English fauna. We do not know. But we venture to surmise that the Plum Row School still accumulates upon the walls of its classrooms primitive art which, now that we have provided a key to it, will not mislead the excavator of 3036. P. F. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Reform Along Familiar Lines?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The interview with Dr. Dodds, president of Princeton University, in a recent Monitor outlines a very great need: the furnishing of better opportunity to college graduates for careers in government service. Dr. Dodds is certainly correct that our civil service needs improvement, and that if colleges can furnish men of high ideals and good preparation who will be accepted into city, state and federal service, some amelioration of our present difficulties may be expected.

It occurs to me that we already have in the teaching profession a very good instance of just what is needed. The service of public education, at its best, is a state service, for it has often been ruled that even city and rural boards of education and school committees are in reality state officers, although appointed by local and county agencies. State systems of education, likewise, in progressive states set up minimum requirements as to preparation of teachers, and the state superintendent and his staff supervise such matters as the organization of the curriculum, length of the school year, salary schedules, selection of teachers, and the like. Powers are delegated to local communities, but the state agency is supreme.

Under this organized plan the specifications suggested by Dr. Dodds are carried out: school administrators turn to the universities and graduate schools for likely candidates for teaching and administrative positions; university officers follow up the successes and promotions of their graduates; tenure laws protect the teacher in his freedom of action and security of office; and pension systems are organized to take care of the problem of retirement.

Those who wish to build up the custom of supplying efficient workers for other departments of government service might do well to study the best arrangements now in force in the profession of the teacher.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

"Only a Mile From Oxford Street"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At one period of my life I resided for many years in Park Village East, a quiet road abutting on the banks of the Regent's Canal, in northwest London; therefore, the recent article on the Home Forum page entitled "Only a Mile From Oxford Street" proved of especial interest to me. Several examples of the trees mentioned by the contributor "J. M." were to be found in our garden; while the canal cutting provided an easy and accessible highway for the passage of birds coming from afar, such as the wild duck, water wagtail, dishwasher and tom-tit.

It was indeed an old-world spot; and on summer nights, when the moon rode high in the sky, and the sweet scent of jasmine filled the air, it would not have been difficult to fancy oneself on the Brenta, or on the shores of the storied Arno, such mental picture being vastly enhanced by reason of an ornamental brick and stone wall—flanking the towpath, and presenting a very Italian-like aspect. Then, again, there was a military band, which used to play during the best months of the year, in the Albany street barracks yard, on the opposite side of the canal, and one could listen to first-rate music, conducted by such well-known lead-

ers as Godfrey, Waterson, and Frohnardt, all of whom have since passed on. Of these three bandmasters, Charles Godfrey of the "Blues" is probably the best known to American readers, in consequence of his many pleasing waltzes, once extremely popular.

Years ago, a pleasure boat used to ply on the Regent's Canal, between the basin situated in Cumberland Market, near Park Village East, and the old town of Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire. These trips have been long since discontinued, but an engraving representing this type of passenger craft may be seen in the pages of Cassell's "Old and New London" in any of the larger public libraries. In the particular section of the canal to which I am here referring stood ranges of old villa houses, on both sides of the water, and in these, at different periods, resided quite a sprinkling of famous people, such as the great tragedian, Charles Kean, and Dr. Wolff, who in 1845 went on an important official mission to the Khan of Bokhara, an undertaking which almost cost him his life. Among notable residents must also be named the late Madame Rose Herse, the vocalist, whose ever-popular "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs" is not even yet entirely forgotten. Mention should also be made of that far-famed compeere and impresario, Col. William Mapleson, and of Mr. Richard Douglas, scenic artist and stage manager, who in former days was such a well-known figure on the "Surrey side of the water," notably at the old "Standard" Theatre; and of Miss Oliver, the actress and vocalist.

I could tell of several other worthies, but I must here desist. EDWARD P. SMART
London, Eng.

Mirror of World Opinion

To Governor Landon

IT WAS no great secret that Governor Landon had no strong desire to enter the presidential race. At no point did ambition for office befog his outlook. When he was persuaded that the opportunity existed he entered the field with his sense of perspective and his sense of humor intact. So he remained in the exciting convention days and throughout the grueling campaign that followed.

Governor Landon would doubtless be the first to admit the errors in that campaign. The stress of the Minneapolis speech completely misled the country as to his real views upon foreign trade and tariffs. By the time he could correct this impression the mischief had been done. Inexperience hampered the campaign and so did those admirable traits of the Governor, calmness and restraint. The very qualities that made him a delightful companion and would have aided in making him an admirable President lessened his effectiveness before the general public.

But, as the issue proved, no other candidate and no other campaign could have altered the result. Governor Landon fought a hard, clean fight, he gave his best and he need have no regrets. He led a gallant and a highly useful battle for principle which not even a crushing defeat can erase. He returns to his home and his family—who, incidentally, might well be made a model for all future candidates—the same able, modest citizen that he was when he left them at his party's call. He belongs in a fine American tradition and he deserves the gratitude of the whole country.—New York Herald Tribune.

Preserving the "Right to Quit"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's editorial "Strike or Mutiny" presents the legal position of the seaman in respect to the right to quit work and draws a clear distinction between a mutiny and a strike.

In general, press discussions of recent disputes between seamen and shipowners have failed to distinguish between "mutiny" and "willful disobedience to lawful command." The essence of mutiny consists in attempting to usurp command of the vessel. This offense is punishable by fine and imprisonment, under the Crimes Act (R. S. 5359-60). In recent times charges of mutiny have been very rare and may be regarded as having ceased, due to the improved conditions of seafaring life.

"Willful disobedience to lawful command" involves an individual act of insubordination, punishable under the Navigation Laws (R. S. 4596). Usually such acts are punished by the shipmaster by imposition of a fine, without recourse to the courts. The fact that such acts of disobedience may be committed by two or more seamen, acting in concert, does not alter the nature of the offense.

It should be noted that the penalties for mutiny and disobedience apply only in cases of offenses committed at sea. The Navigation Laws governing the seamen's conduct in port make no distinction between "willful disobedience" and "absence from duty, not amounting to desertion." In either case the offender is subject to a penalty of a fine. In case of desertion, the seaman is subject to forfeiture of clothing and wages (R. S. 4596). From time to time during the past forty years the laws relating to seamen have been changed, chiefly in the direction of abolishing the system of involuntary servitude which had prevailed from time immemorial. The last vestige of that system was repealed by Congress in 1915. Since then the American seaman has been free to leave his vessel in any safe harbor, exactly as the workman ashore is free to quit his job. The latest Act of Congress relating to seamen (passed in June of the present year) specifically reaffirms the seaman's right in this respect. Of course, the seaman who has not actually engaged himself to a vessel is free to refuse employment.

As the Monitor truly says, "there is much to be said on both sides of the controversy," but I submit that there is nothing to be said for any proposal to "modify" the law of mutiny so as to include under that term the act of quitting work in a safe harbor. Mutiny is a serious offense and should be punished as such. The "right to quit" is a natural right and should be preserved intact.

San Francisco, Calif. WALTER MACARTHUR

At Tuesday's Polls

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At the polls Tuesday I noticed that people appeared to be exercising the franchise thoughtfully, earnestly, unsentimentally. In the polling booth every stall was occupied, and still they came. Americans are aroused. They are interested, not apathetic, concerning a "righteous government."

Now that we are aroused, let us hold onto this pitch of interest, then we shall be able to maintain our inherited ideals of government and to develop further ideals. Melrose, Mass. H. E. C.

The Wide Horizon

Cruel "Sport" at Bay

By Marc T. Greene

THE League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports, in England, has made definite progress in its campaign against hare, fox and deer hunting and other forms of "blood sports" during the past two years. It, therefore, feels that "the spirit of the country is growing ripe for the abolition by legislative action of hunting and coursing," that public opinion has never been so strong against cruelty to animals under the name of "sport" as it is today, and that increasing progress in the campaign may be looked for during the coming years.

It is significant that opposition to the sort of "sport" upon which future ages will probably look with the horror which fills our time upon a contemplation of the records of the Roman Coliseum has lately manifested itself outside the ranks of the strictly humanitarian organizations. Even the town councils of two or three large communities have passed resolutions condemnatory of fox hunting, and especially of hare coursing, which is probably the cruellest of all the "blood sports." Many leading English newspapers have published vigorous editorials on the subject. In Devonshire, at Lynton and Taunton, there were largely-attended public meetings held to protest against the resumption of stag hunting on Exmoor. Dunkery Beacon and 900 acres of the surrounding moor have now become the property of the National Trust, and in order to preserve the small herd of red deer frequenting the moor, it is generally expected that Parliament will soon take action forbidding the further persecution of these small and helpless animals in this part of England.

King Edward's recent stag "hunting" expedition, in which he exchanged the rifle for the camera, lends tremendous weight to the work which the league has undertaken.

The League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports has tried for some years to bring about the introduction in the National Government of bills for the protection of wild animals. So far the opposition has been too strong, but there is good reason, the league feels, to believe it is weakening, and that definite action on behalf of the harmless animals of the country may be looked for in the near future.

There has been, of late, a marked and encouraging response from the clergy of all denominations to the league's endeavors. Sermons have been preached on the question and "blood sports" have been denounced from many pulpits. And in the campaign against the hare coursing for the Waterloo Cup, a petition to the Earl of Sefton, patron of the affair, urging him to withdraw his support, included the names of fifty-one clergymen, twenty-five members of local governments and sixteen university professors. An organization has been formed to press for the abolition of this so-called "sporting" event at Liverpool.

The whole affair, like greyhound or horse racing, is, of course, primarily an excuse for betting on a large scale. There is no sport in it and nobody pretends that there is. Two huge dogs kept in the finest condition by human care than is lavished on half the poorer children of England, are turned loose to run down and kill the hare.

One feels very strongly as he contemplates such things, as he sees or hears of the torture inflicted upon the fox, the rabbit, the small deer, and it is becoming gratifyingly clear that there is developing throughout England a strong feeling of aversion to the continuance of these "blood sports," something for which the league is largely responsible. Its membership is now increasing at the rate of three hundred or more yearly and it has many representatives in America. Its official publication, Cruel Sports, has a circulation of nearly 100,000 and it goes to all public libraries, to newspapers and to members of the Government.

Perhaps one of the best possible arguments against "blood sports" is to be found in a recent number of the hunters' publication, Horse and Hounds. It says, referring to a certain hare coursing in the Midlands, "A good number of the young gentry came forward to be 'blooded' (This was following the mangling and tearing to death of the little hare by the hounds.) It was amusing to see the ring of faces held up, usually with screwed-up mouths and tightly shut eyes, in readiness for the operation." The "operation" is the smearing of the blood of the dead animal over the faces of the "young gentry" of England. This is called "blooding" and is supposed to initiate the youth into full membership in the particular body of "sportsmen."

It is, perhaps, worth while to remind that this refers to an event of the present day and not to one of a few centuries ago. When one appraises the humane work of the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports and other like-minded groups and individuals, however, it is easy to see that public opinion will soon have put an end to such cruel spectacles that masquerade as sport.